

WEST SNAILBEACH LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856 and 1857.
Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each.—5s. payable on allotment.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
JOHN BOURNE, Esq., Hildersham Hall, Staffordshire.
Major HENRY FITZGERALD, Magdalen House, Somerset.
Mr. HENRY GROVE, Cheshire, Staffordshire.
Mr. HENRY LANGLEY, Bakewell House, Cheshire, Staffordshire.
Mr. RICHARD PHILLIPS, The Hall Green, Tean, Staffordshire.
Mr. THOMAS WESTON, Tean, Staffordshire.
BANKERS—Messrs. Roche, Eyles, and Co., Old Bank, Shrewsbury.
Solicitors—J. J. Piele, Esq., Shrewsbury.
SECRETARY—Mr. J. D. Brunton.

REGISTERED OFFICES.—10, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.

In the county of Salop, at a distance of 15 miles south-west of Shrewsbury, there is a district which has been for ages productive of lead ore. At the present time the principal mine at work is Snailbeach, which is yielding a large revenue to its proprietors.

The property proposed to be worked by this company is situated about four miles west of Snailbeach, and lies in the direction of its lode. It extends over more than 500 acres, and commands a long run of the lode. Harrison's lode is now producing about 1 ton to the fathom, and is sold at 8s. per ton of lead produced, which bears a profit of about 6s. per ton. Great results may be anticipated from the continuation of the mine, from which this ore is being raised.

In and above the adit is a large lode, of from 5 to 10 ft. wide, of sulphate and carbonate of barytes; the quality is very good, and will at all times ensure a market. A contract has been entered into for 1000 tons, at 16s. per ton, delivered at the mine, which will have a good profit. There is also some carbonate of barytes, which obtains a higher price than the sulphate, and can readily be sold. About 10,000 tons of the sulphate are in sight, and may be estimated to be worth 3500l. after all costs of raising are defrayed. There are upon the mine all the buildings requisite for carrying on operations on a large scale.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the solicitor; and at the office of the company, where may be seen specimens of the lead and barytes.

THE MINING RECORD AND LONDON SHARE LIST.—On Saturday, the 2d of July, will be published the first number of THE MINING RECORD, printed on paper of good quality, with new type, and consisting of twelve pages, price Three Pence.

The great mineral wealth and metallurgical industry of the counties of Cornwall and Devon, and British mining interests generally, at home and abroad, are, in the estimation of many capitalists, insufficiently represented in the London press. The proprietors of THE MINING RECORD have, therefore, determined to offer to the public, at the lowest remunerative price, a first-class weekly newspaper, exclusively devoted to the protection and development of this important branch of commercial enterprise.

The scientific and business departments of the paper have been undertaken by men of ability; and no exertions will be spared to justify the pretensions of THE MINING RECORD to be received as an authoritative organ of the interests it represents. The contents are embraced in the following summary, which will be most carefully arranged, so as to afford the full and succinct record of the week's intelligence, and a faithful digest of current opinion upon all subjects coming within the legitimate province of the paper.

LEADS.—ARTICLES on important mining topics.

REPORTS OF MINES, carefully condensed.

MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS, with Financial Statements.

SHARE MARKETS.—The greatest care will be taken in this department. The principal Provincial prices will be accurately given, as well as a full report of the London business.

SHARES.—Much pains will be taken to render the Share List an efficient and reliable guide to all interested in this particular class of investments.

ORE SALES.—The Copper, Tin, and Lead Sales, as well as the out-lying Markets for these and other descriptions of Ores will be regularly reported.

MARKETS.—A regular Summary of the Metal, Tallow, Timber, and Coal Markets.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE from the various Mining Districts at home and abroad.

CORRESPONDENTS are assured of prompt attention to their enquiries; and intelligence conveyed in their communications useful to the objects of the paper will be gladly accepted and acknowledged.

MINING LITERATURE.—Works illustrative of mining operations, and descriptive of mining fields, British and foreign, will be noticed, and extracts given; in addition to which the RECORD will contain, from time to time, original papers on Mining Travels and Researches.

DISCUSSION.—Ample room will be afforded for the full and free discussion of questions relating to Mining and Metallurgy.

THE MINING RECORD may be had of all news agents in town and country, or, if more convenient, may be received by post direct from the publisher, upon forwarding, for a single copy, 4d. (in stamps), a quarterly subscription of 4s., or an annual subscription of 15s., by Post Office order, payable to the publisher, Mr. JOHN JENNINGS, 7, Gough-square, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Three copies of THE MINING RECORD can be sent by post for one stamp.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.

Full particulars of the most important Landed and Progressive Mines will be found in the Fourth Edition of

BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT.

Recently published, by J. H. MURCHISON, F.G.S., F.S.S.
Pp. 356; price 3s. 6d., by post, 4s.

Mr. MURCHISON also publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving, at the same time, the Position and Prospects of the Mines at the end of each quarter, the Dividends Paid, &c.; price 1s. Reliable information and advice will at any time be given by Mr. MURCHISON, either personally or by letter, at his offices, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, where copies of the above publications can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal*.

The book will be found extremely valuable.—*Observer*.

A valuable little book.—*Globe*.

A valuable guide to investors.—*Herapath*.

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—*Morning Herald*.

Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison.—*Leeds Times*.

As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—*Derby Telegraph*.

To those who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance.—*Wellington*.

This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; it is, in truth, an excellent guide.—*Plymouth Journal*.

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—*Warwick Advertiser*.

It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mine in the United Kingdom.—*Sheffield Free Press*.

Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—*Monmouth Beacon*.

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculations should possess himself of this book.—*North Wales Chronicle*.

A very valuable book.—*Cornwall Gazette*.

Persons desirous to invest in mines should peruse this able work.

We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—*Plymouth Herald*.

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—*Poole Herald*.

Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are concerned.—*Bath Express*.

Is deserving the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital.—*Brighton Examiner*.

This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—*Stockport Advertiser*.

To capitalists the work will prove very serviceable.—*Birmingham Mercury*.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this very useful work.—*Ipwich Express*.

Of great value to capitalists.—*Sunderland Times*.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE & TABLE CUTLERY.

—MAPPIN BROTHERS (Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen) are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, contain by far the LARGEST STOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND TABLE CUTLERY in the world, which is transmitted direct from their manufacturing, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

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12 Table Forks, best quality	£ 1 16 0	£ 2 14 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 3 12 0
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12 Dessert Forks, best quality	£ 1 7 0	£ 2 0 0	£ 2 4 0	£ 2 14 0
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12 Tea Spoons, best quality	£ 1 16 0	£ 2 14 0	£ 3 0 0	£ 3 12 0
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1 Gravy Spoon, best quality	£ 0 7 0	£ 0 10 0	£ 0 11 0	£ 0 13 0
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1 Pair Fish Carvers, best quality	£ 1 0 0	£ 1 10 0	£ 1 14 0	£ 1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, best quality	£ 0 3 0	£ 0 5 0	£ 0 6 0	£ 0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, best quality	£ 0 12 0	£ 0 16 0	£ 0 17 0	£ 0 19 0
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Any article can be had separately at the same prices.

One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming eight dishes), £5 8s.; One Set of Four Dish Covers (one 20 in., one 18 in., and two 14 in.), £10 10s.; Cruet Frame (four glass), 24s.; Full Size Tea and Coffee Service, £3 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post on receipt of 12 stamps. Ord. qual. Medium qual. Best qual.

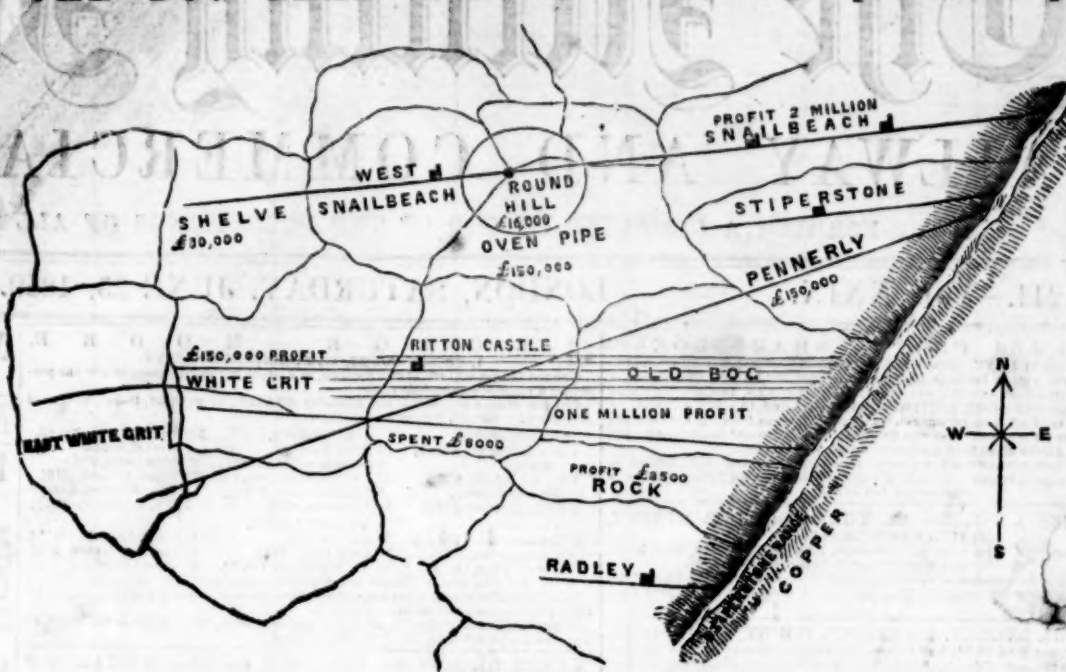
Two dozen Full Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles £2 4 0 .. £3 6 0 .. £4 12 0
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One Pair Regular Meat Carvers £0 8 0 .. £1 0 0 .. £1 16 0
One Pair Extra Sized ditto £0 8 0 .. £1 0 0 .. £1 16 0
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One Steel for Sharpening £0 3 0 .. £0 4 0 .. £0 6 0

Complete Service £4 16 0 .. £6 18 6 .. £9 16 6

Messrs. MAPPIN'S table knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure ivory handles, which do not come loose in hot water, and the difference in price is occasioned only by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London; Manufacturers, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

THE BOG LEAD MINING COMPANY [LIMITED].



Divided into 8000 shares of £5 each. Deposit, 5s. per share.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 47, sec. 4 and 5, Jan., 1856.
The profits arising from former workings exceed £1,000,000 sterling.

DIRECTORS.
A. P. CLAYTON, Esq., Combe Bank.
RICHARD WOOD, Esq., Pen-y-Nant, Ruabon.
D. T. JOHNSON, Esq., 15, Cannon-street West.
WILLIAM HIND, Esq., St. John's Wood.
With power to add to their number.

BANKERS.—Bank of London.

SOLICITOR.—E. A. Marsden, Esq., 4, Sine-lane.

CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.—Mr. Josiah Hugo Hutchins, of Devon Great Consols.

ENGINEER.—Mr. William Mathews, of Devon Great Consols.

RESIDENT AGENTS.—Capts. M. Redge and W. Kneebone.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Thomas Fuller.

OFFICES.—51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

This extensive and valuable mineral property has been granted by Henry Lyser, Esq., of Rowton Castle, Salop, and extends for nearly two square miles, and has yielded above one million sterling profit to the former proprietors, principally from a course of ore below the adit level. The rich deposits of lead ore have recently been discovered above the adit level, and new lodes opened not before discovered, which will be intersected by short cross-cuts from the levels below.

The mines are surrounded by the celebrated Snailbeach, the richest lead mine in the world, Pennerly, Gravelly, White Crit, Ritton Castle, and others. These mines produce one-tenth of all the lead in England.

Considering the many advantages of this mine, the vast improvements in machinery, and the great demand for lead, it is strongly affirmed that this property will be found one of the most productive in the kingdom for lead ore.

The mines have been under development by a private company of adventurers, for satisfactorily proving their value previous to their introduction to the mining world; having in view to work them upon a scale commensurate with their reported but now ascertained importance, they have expended £2500 in the purchase of the lease, valued at £7500, also a large amount in clearing levels, erection of drawing engine and other machinery, and made valuable discoveries of lead, which justify the most sanguine expectations of the mines proving to be rich in lead ore.

The operations during the past two months, upon a limited scale, have resulted in the most profitable results. Ten men have raised sufficient lead to pay 50 per cent. profit, which multiplied, the yield of lead ore is estimated to justify continuous dividends of at least 25 per cent.

The great impetus which the proposed capital will give will fully develop the resources of the property, that gradually increased dividends may be relied on as the works proceed; and each level drained will add to the immediate returns of lead ore.

The capital has been fixed at £40,000, in shares of £5 each, a sum most ample to effectually prove the mine, &c., of which it is to be paid at the time of application, and the remainder as found necessary, but any person may pay up in advance, and be allowed 6 per cent. discount thereon.

Full power will be given to the directors to increase the present staff of miners, as found necessary, although the capital be not fully subscribed for, so that no time shall be lost in bringing this valuable mine into a profitable position.

25s. to be fully paid.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Stuckey and Co., Bath.

SOLICITOR.—Jos. Kilvert Hartman, Esq., Northumberland-buildings, Queen-square, Bath.

SECRETARY.—Richard McDonald, Esq., Hawthorn-house, Walcott-buildings, Bath.

OFFICES.—HAWTHORN HOUSE, WALCOTT BUILDINGS, BATH.

An influential board of directors is in course of formation, the qualification being that the directors shall hold 200 shares to render them eligible for that office.

This valuable property is situated at Tuckermash, in the parish of Boxford, about six miles from Tavistock. On reference to the map lately published by Mr. C. Williams, land and mineral surveyor, it is there termed Great Tamar. It will be seen that this set is situated in a well-known rich metalliferous district, which can boast of some of the most profitable productive mines of the two counties, and subject to the payment of only one-sixteenth duty.

The lodes (especially the one in the shaft of the east and west lode) have already produced a great abundance of highly mineralized gossan, although as yet they have only been proved to the depth of about 4 fms. below the surface, affording strong evidence that they will realise rich deposits of ore at no much greater depth.

It is satisfactory that this mine is situated on the navigable River Tamar, and that the Tuckermash Quay is within the limits of the set, and only distant about a quarter mile from where the main operations will be carried on.

There will, therefore, be an unusually cheap transit of the ore, and the back carriage of materials for the various purposes of the mine will add but very little to the general expenditure.

The possession of this mine is enhanced by the fact that three distinct mining parties have applied for this set since the recent discoveries in several parts of this district, and therefore the projectors feel the greatest confidence in strongly recommending the undertaking to capitalists, as one more than likely to result in a very permanently lucrative investment.

It is only necessary to allude to the fact that numbers of men of great fortune owe their wealth to their investments in the mines of this great Tavistock district.

Lodes possessing such indications, in districts of acknowledged wealth, and having favourable analogy to profitable surrounding undertakings (the Queen of Tamar to wit) worked with economical expenditure, are sure to command success. We are led to these remarks in consequence of complaint, respecting losses incurred in mining pursuits, whilst the fact, upon investigation, transpires that they are from want of discretion at the very outset of the undertaking, and from a worse evil of being launched into existence for premiums upon sale of shares, instead of dividends from honest development. This is investing in schemes, instead of progressive and sound undertakings.

The present projectors, in consideration of the outlay in the mine previous to the present undertaking, reserve 1500 shares, leaving 8500 to be issued to the public for raising the required working capital, and it is confidently believed that £5000 will be ample to make the Queen of Tamar a very desirable dividend paying mine.

The prospectus bears the reports from the undermentioned mining agents:—Captain Anthony Pryor, of Hockworthy Bridge Copper Mine; Capt. Joseph Hodge, general mine inspecting agent; Capt. Arthur Dunn, of Great West Sortridge Mine; Capt. John Key, of Fortescue Mine, adjoining the Devon Great Consols Mine; Capt. Samuel Gregory, of Great Canon and Slade Mine; Capt. Bartholomew Hobbs, the present agent of the mine.

Prospectuses, reports, and sketch of the district may be had gratis by applying to the secretary.

RICHARD McDONALD, Secy.

MASTERS' ROYAL CRYSTAL PALACE FAMILY HOTEL

COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 2000 shares of £10 each.

Deposit, £2 10s. per share, payable on allotment.

THREASURER.

Sir EDMUND FILMER, Bart., M.P.

THOMAS N. FARQUHAR, Esq. (Chairman of the Crystal Palace Company).

This company has been formed for the purpose of carrying on and extending Masters' well-known first-class Royal Crystal Palace Family Hotel, situated at Norwood, and from which it is only divided by the main road, and for making further alterations in and additions to the present buildings, which have been found insufficient for the accommodation of the large increase of visitors to the establishment.

As a great portion of the shares is already subscribed for, early application should be made in the form annexed to the prospectus, which can be had on application to Messrs. DEANE, CUNNEEN, and SAUNDERS, 14, South Square, Old Bailey, or at the offices, 7, Gresham-street, City.

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The present proprietors, being impressed with the value of the mine, have consented to take the whole of their interest, £7500, in paid-up shares, leaving £32,500 available, if required, for contingent expenses attending the formation of the company and working capital, which sum is considered as a safe investment, and will repay an amount of interest far exceeding all known securities.

The important geological features of the strata have attracted the attention and excited the admiration of experienced mineralogists, including Sir Roderick Murchison, who has pronounced the Bog Mine to be one of the richest in the kingdom. Its reputation throughout this great lead district bears out the opinion that immediate returns for the capital expended will accrue upon further development.

The buildings on the mine consist of count-house, carpenter's and smith's shop, dwelling house, washes, engine, dressing-floors, and a commodious chapel and school-rooms.

The company being registered under the Joint Stock Act of 1856-1857, with limited liability, no shareholder can be liable for more than the amount of shares held.

REPORT.

June 4, 1859.—Agreeably to your request, I beg to hand you my report of this mine. The pitch in the back of the 40, south of Bunting's shaft, on the north lode, is looking well for a good course of ore; and the end south is now yielding above 2½ tons of lead worth £40 per fathom. In the back of this level we have two stopes, yielding above 15 cwt. of lead, worth £12 per fathom. The 40, driving west of Office shaft, upon a cauter lode, is looking well for a large bunch of ore. The men have cut into a lode of lead, worth full £15 per fathom. We are progressing satisfactorily in clearing up different places through the mine, and shall continue opening up and clearing the north lode, when I fully expect to set several good pitches on tribute; indeed, it is my belief there is a great quantity of ore ground standing which will pay handsome profits from this place alone, independent of other places above the 50 fm. level, which will yield hundreds of tons of lead ore.

To prove this valuable mine commensurate with its importance, I would advise an 80-in. cylinder engine to be erected in the engine-house over the old engine-shaft, which is in good condition, and can soon be made perfect. This shaft should be cleared up from the boat level, 50 fathoms deep, down to the 160 fathom level, which can be done for £5 per fathom, the contractor being supplied with materials, &c. This would be a saving of time and money, and I believe, from the information obtained from former workers, this shaft is the right place to command the mine to the 160 fm. level; below which I would advise it to be continued perpendicular, and not upon the underlie of the lode. The machinery will work much easier, and prevent breakages. The ground in each level is most congenial for lead, and can be driven at a low price to intersect the lodes in each level as the sinking continues. At Bunting's shaft I would recommend a 60-in. cylinder to be erected, which will enable us to clear up the mine quickly, and make handsome returns of lead as we go down. It is my decided opinion, supported also by all the old experienced miners that have worked in the mine, that thousands of tons of lead ore will be raised long before we reach the bottom. Upon the above advice being carried out, it is the universal opinion that the Bog Mine will prove, not only equal to its rich neighbour Snailbeach, but the richest lead mine in the kingdom, and pay to the fortunate shareholders very large and continuous dividends upon the development of the mine, for the capital expended.

Thomas Fuller, Esq.

Application for prospectuses, forms and plans, may be made to Messrs. GILBILL and Co., Leeds; also, THOMAS LEWIS, Esq., Carr's-lane, Birmingham; THOMAS GOSW, Esq., Bath; the Lion Hotel, Shrewsbury; and at the office of the company, 51, Threadneedle-street, London, where every information may be obtained.

SAMUEL MORRIS REDGE.

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QUEEN OF TAMAR SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated by Act of Parliament (19 and 20 Vic., c. 47; and 29 and 31, c. 14).

Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit, 10s. per share on allotment.

The remaining sum to be paid by quarterly instalments, at the rate of 2s. per share, due on the same date of the quarterly period as when allotted, till the whole sum of £10,000 is paid.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Stuckey and Co., Bath.

SOLICITOR.—Jos. Kilvert Hartman, Esq., Northumberland-buildings, Queen-square, Bath.

SECRETARY.—Richard McDonald, Esq., Hawthorn-house, Walcott-buildings, Bath.

OFFICES.—HAWTHORN HOUSE, WALCOTT BUILDINGS, BATH.

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It is satisfactory that this mine is situated on the navigable River Tamar, and that the Tuckermash Quay is within the limits of the set, and only distant about a quarter mile from where the main operations will be carried on.

There will, therefore, be an unusually cheap transit of the ore, and the back carriage of materials for the various purposes of the mine will add but very little to the general expenditure.

The possession of this mine is enhanced by the fact that three distinct mining parties have applied for this set since the recent discoveries in several parts of this district, and therefore the projectors feel the greatest confidence in strongly recommending the undertaking to capitalists, as one more than likely to result in a very permanently lucrative investment.

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Original Correspondence.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON ORE.

Sir,—Referring to a notice which appeared in your last Journal, respecting the difference of opinion as to the Northamptonshire ore, I beg to say that from personal experience I know that it will make an excellent quality of iron when used alone with proper fuel, flux, and management; and that iron can be made from it at several places in Northamptonshire as cheap as it can at any place in the kingdom. The cause of its having been condemned in a great measure has arisen from mixing it with ironstones which require a different flux, &c. I have tried it with other ores as a mixture, but have always made a better iron, and more of it, and with less fuel, by working it alone, and iron that has fetched a high price in the market.

London, June 20.

RICHARD TURLEY.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE IRON ORE.

Sir,—With regard to that portion of your Staffordshire Correspondent's report, in last week's Journal, touching upon Northamptonshire iron ore, perhaps I may not be deemed invidious by offering the following observations. I have not seen the statement referred to in "laudation" of the ore, and which, as your informant states, has "been contradicted in almost every particular." Now, I happen to know a little about this valuable Northamptonshire mine, and as some particulars concerning it may not be considered uninteresting, I will proceed to lay before you some of its valuable properties, which I do not by any means say are purely indigenous to it alone. The bulk of the ironstone which I have seen has yielded in the blast-furnace 40 per cent.—or, in other words, 1 ton of iron is produced from 2 tons 10 cwt. of stone. It is remarkably easy of fusion, and 1 ton of good strong melting iron can be made with 30 cwt. of fuel, or even less; one-half of coal and one-half of good oven-made coke will accomplish this. I am now speaking of foundry iron; when strong forge quality is required, even more favourable results than this can be attained. I have seen from 12 to 15 tons of the best No. 1 pig-iron, almost equal in quality to any I have met with, run from the furnace at one cast. The labour of the furnace manager is much less difficult in treating such ores as these to what it is in dealing with the numerous mixtures at present in use in Staffordshire and Wales. When furnaces smelting this ore "scaffold," they come round much sooner than those using refractory ores. Iron will, no doubt, very soon be made in Northamptonshire at 45s. per ton. Some thousands of tons of pig have been sent into Staffordshire during the last twelve months, and at least from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of ore are being sent monthly into Wales and Staffordshire. The prejudice which your correspondent mentions will most surely die away, as the snow melts under the powerful rays of the midday sun. Much might be added in favour of the mineral resources of this wonderful county, but it is useless. The quality of the stone will speak for itself.

Heyford, June 21.

WILLIAM BROWN.

IRON-MAKING—PHILLIPS'S LIQUID PURIFIER.

Sir,—Your readers may remember some particulars were given in July 1858, relative to my discovery for purifying iron. I have since recently had an opportunity to make further trials at the Monk-bridge Works, Leeds (Messrs. Jas. Kitson and Sons); but I now hand you the results of some experiments there in the puddle-furnace. The effect produced on the metal appears astonishing. Part of the Experiment No. 2 was made into 1 and 2 in. rods, and submitted to most severe tests, by bending, twisting, and tying into the treble knot, all of which it stood without the least deflection, and it was pronounced fully equal to the well-known make S. G. The metal made by this process when struck vibrates like steel, thereby showing its purity and strength. For rails, electric wire, springs, chain cables, and indeed for all work requiring good, sound, and pure metal, I think this make will prove invaluable, and be an ultimate saving of 15 to 25 per cent., from its superior tenacity and durability. Not being practically engaged in the trade, I labour under every disadvantage, in not being able fully to carry out the required experiments in the puddle and blast-furnace, and also in the make of steel, but I am willing to treat with any respectable firm for that purpose, and call the attention of the trade to the following particulars, being convinced that my invention will prove the most important discovery of our time, should its further development carry out the facts which the specimens indicate.

Pembury Grove, Lower Clapton, June 22.

B. L. PHILLIPS.

EXPERIMENT No. 1.—4½ cwt. in the puddle-furnace. Common iron, cost 90s. per ton, made into blocks. When broken, quality declared to be much better than usual make (a sort of steel-iron). Into this metal was introduced 6 table-spoonful of liquid. When broken, quality was much better than No. 1. Into this metal was introduced 3 table-spoonful of liquid. Two of these billets were drawn into 1½ and ¾ in. rods, as mentioned above, and when fractured the metal showed a fine grain and silky appearance. EXPERIMENT No. 2.—In the smithy, No. 2. In the bath, containing about 20 gallons of water, 1½ spoonful of liquid was put, and 1½ spoonful on the wet fuel, but this experiment was not developed for want of time. EXPERIMENT No. 3.—Same quantity and sort of metal as No. 1, 2, and 4, made into billets. When broken, quality declared to be equal to No. 2. Into this metal was introduced 1½ table-spoonful of liquid, and 1½ more about a quarter of an hour after. Nothing more was done with this metal, as the time could not then be given, and I was obliged to return to London. EXPERIMENT No. 4.—Same quantity and sort of metal as No. 1, 2, and 4, made into five bars. When broken, quality declared to be good, but not equal to Nos. 2 and 4. Six table-spoonful of liquid were put into four gallons of water, thrown on the coal, and well mixed up (not any liquid introduced in the metal). Nothing further was done with this experiment, from the same cause as No. 4. REMARKS.—When the liquid is introduced on the molten iron, almost instantly a bright flame arises, and continues till all the impurities are burnt out of the metal. Nos. 1, 2, and 4, it was observed, took half an hour less time to make than usual; No. 5 about a quarter of an hour less. In the smithy, the same appearance of the flame. The heat is condensed and the iron made hotter in less time, and the work when done has a finished and smooth appearance. It is not necessary to make any alteration to either furnaces or tools when using this liquid. [Some specimens of this iron can be seen at the Mining Journal office.]

NOVA SCOTIA GRAPHITE, OR "WAD."

Sir,—I have examined the specimen forwarded to the Mining Journal office from Nova Scotia, by Mr. Henry Poole, and find it to be graphite of very superior quality, admirably adapted for lubricating and domestic purposes. Some portions of it are good enough to make black lead pencils. If the vein be as large as represented in Mr. Poole's letter, and so very near the surface, the supply will be immense, and the article may be imported at a fraction of the price of the Cumberland "wad." The colonial produce mixes well with oil as a paint in the manner described as practised in America in last week's Journal. I also think, by a skillful preparation, it may be equally serviceable as plumbago; for crucibles it is excellent. We may, therefore, be long expected to see this as one of the staple imports of this colony to Liverpool, freights being low. Grease and oil in Nova Scotia, Mr. Poole informs me, are comparatively cheap, so that the lubricating medium may be easily manufactured; this will be a great desideratum, as the high rate and uncertain supply of plumbago and wad would certainly receive a check, to the advantage of a large portion of the community. The quantity forwarded being small, I have not had an opportunity of testing it on a large scale; but what I have been enabled to consume has satisfied me that the discovery is one of great importance in itself, irrespective of future results to which it may lead. From the character of this "wad," I have little doubt but that pure pencil plumbago will be found associated with it; this article will also be largely used in manufactures, where at present "trent warp" and Devonshire shining ore are used.

London, June 20.

GEORGE HENWOOD.

THE NECESSITY OF ATTENDING TO APPARENT TRIFLES.

Sir,—I have long argued the necessity of strictly attending to what are too frequently termed useless substances, found in various mines; and, because not understood by the captains, heedlessly thrown aside. For the last six years I have pointed out the necessity of saving black jack, mundie, and other inferior ores, and have published their uses and best markets for disposal. Would that I could also persuade their producers to adopt the best methods of preparing them for such markets. But no; custom prevails, and neither argument or proof has availed to induce the outlay of a few pounds for erecting proper machinery. The great demand for zinc ores will certainly cause several mines to be worked for jack and calamine, as stated in your leader of Saturday last. Long did I labour and endeavour in the cause of a mine quoted in that notice, where the neglect of advice has led the proprietary into difficulties: the large quantities of blende which have been shipped contained so much lead as would not only have paid for extraction, but have raised the quality of the sample from about 21.5s. per

ton to 47.10s.; but the penny wise and pound foolish policy of the management preferred the old way.

When on the Central Miners Mine, on my late survey, I noticed a heap of black peaty-looking substance; and on enquiring of the captain how it came there, he said, "We have immense quantities of it, but it is of no use; do you know what it is?" I replied, "Yes, it is an inferior manganese ore; and though of no value for bleachers' purposes, it is still greatly in demand for other appliances." The captain then said, "When we first found it we did not know what it was, but had it analysed, and, as you say, it turned out to be manganese of about 30 per cent. produce." The yield I know to be too small for the manufacture of bleaching liquid; besides, the presence of oxide of iron would be an insuperable objection. However, on trial I found it to form a beautiful pigment for either oil or water, of a rich transparent brown, and perfectly smooth as to need no grinding for paper-stainers' purposes, and very little for the house painter. The profits charged by retailers of colours of this class are so various and so exorbitant as not to give a criterion of its real value, but it may be supplied wholesale at a trifling cost.

At present the parties connected with the Central Miners Mine are so busily engaged in opening out their mine that they have little time, and less inclination, to raise anything but their rich discovery of lead: when, however, they shall have opportunity and time to devote to the manganese refuse, they will find it far from being unworthy their notice, and I query if it will not be as remunerative as some of the pitches which they propose to let when their mine shall have been opened out. This being a case in point illustrative of your instructive article in last week's Journal, I make no apology for asking insertion, as "one fact is worth a dozen theories."

June 20.

GEORGE HENWOOD.

THE GREAT SHIP CANAL.

Sir,—I guess, from your description of this "gigantic project," that Mr. Charles Boyd, of Barnes, is as great and bold an English engineer as he of the Great Western Railway, and Leviathan Steam-Ship notoriety. *Dice sandetes!* A grand ship canal from the port of Bilbao, in the Bay of Biscay, cut through a mountainous country, and terminating in the Bay of Alghacues, in Catalonia, with Great Leviathan ships floating thereon, would "astonish the natives" of Spain, and all the world besides. I cannot, however, imagine that so preposterously impracticable a project, could have been conceived by any man, not an engineer, having any knowledge of the country through which it is proposed to make the canal. Speaking from my personal knowledge of the Pyrenees, and of the country on both sides of that beautiful range of mountains, I beg to say that, apart from all engineering difficulties, Mr. Boyd has taken the wrong side of those mountains for making a ship canal to connect the Mediterranean with the Atlantic, —and so shorten the "route to India, China," &c. I beg, also, to inform him that there is a statue erected to a celebrated French engineer, on the north side of the Pyrenees, for having many years ago planned, and to a great extent excavated, a canal, which the French Government will complete for connecting the Bay of Biscay with the Mediterranean.

Now, even if there were not unparalleled difficulties in Mr. Boyd's bold and gigantic project, and if there were the same kind of lowlands on the south as on the north side of the Pyrenees, I would put it to the veriest tyro in geography, not an engineer, on which side of those mountains a ship canal should run, "in order to open up an entirely new and expeditious route to India, China," & elsewhere? If in this age of bronze, and testimonials, Mr. Boyd would have a statue erected to his posthumous fame, as a great canalist, why does he not turn his engineering skill to account in that way at home, by bringing forward projects for connecting the Thames with the Solent, and with the Severn, either of which schemes is much more easy of accomplishment than the canal proposed through the Spanish Peninsula? If some Spanish engineer, sitting in his arm-chair at Madrid, made proposals to our Government for executing such gigantic projects, with the humane view of avoiding the dangers of the English Channel, we Britishers should regard him as a man of intolerable assurance.

18, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, June 22.

JAMES STRIDE.

STEAM PROGRESS.

Sir,—The simple fact of the steam-engine requiring such constant attention from its attendant is a sufficient reason for the many trifling improvements which are continually being introduced, and this process of continuous invention has, in addition to its good effect of remedying defects, the prejudicial one of causing really sterling inventions to be passed over unheeded. To dilate upon the hardships which the discoverers of such improvements have to encounter would be worse than useless, as I should, by such an attempt confine myself to the history of the shady portions of the lives of James Watt and other men of equal genius, indeed, of every inventor who has ever introduced an improvement of general public utility; but if I refer simply to the importance of their inventions with respect to their advantage to the parties employing them, I may, to some extent at least, aid those desirous of employing steam power in doing so in the most economic manner possible.

The Cornish engine is a lasting monument to the memory of Watt, and it may be safely asserted that he succeeded in arriving at such a degree of economy that improvement upon his system was rendered extremely difficult. Of the thousands of inventions for improvements in steam-engines there are, perhaps, but two entitled to a claim of absolute novelty, calculated to render the use of steam less extensive; these are, superheating the steam, and working the steam expansively. With respect to the former it has been proved that the economy of fuel is immense, while the advantages of using the steam expansively are equally great.

As to the use of superheated steam, the owners of steam-ships are now beginning to appreciate the discovery—the Peninsular and Oriental, the African Steam, and many other companies expending an enormous amount annually for fuel, not unreasonably anticipating that the modification will materially increase their fund available for distribution in the shape of dividends amongst the shareholders. The employment of the most approved system of working steam expansively has not received equal attention, but probably are long, by the general use of the two systems, combined a near approach to perfection will be attained.

In the perfecting of the expansion system no man has worked more diligently, nor succeeded in arriving at greater results, than Thomas Craddock, whose inventions have been repeatedly referred to in the Mining Journal during the past 10 or 12 years; and as it is now proved that an efficient supply of steam may be kept up with the consumption of but little more than 1 lb. of fuel per horse-power per hour, with a prospect of such immense economy—50 per cent., as compared with other systems—it is marvellous that so long a time should have been required to enable the public to understand the advantages to accrue. In addition to Mr. Craddock, there are now others in the field—Messrs. Rowan, Randolph and Elder, and Nelson and Co.; and it is, therefore, to be hoped that the system of working steam expansively, and using superheated—or, which, owing to its superior lubricating properties, is preferable—combined steam may speedily become universal; as the greatest economy may thus be substituted for useless waste.

Glasgow, June 23.

M. R.

MINING QUOTATIONS.

Sir,—Your Dublin Correspondent, in the Journal of the 4th, states that "dealings would be more frequent, and investments larger, if the admittance on the English Stock Exchange List of English Mines were more extended, so as to give reliable quotations of the principal Progressive Mines;" and he then goes on to give, very briefly, a correct, but not flattering, description of the "present system" of doing business in the Mining Market. The inference to be drawn from your Correspondent's statement is, that the Mining Journal Share List cannot be relied on; and it is most creditable to yourself to let such an admission appear in your Journal.

Every one who knows anything of the manner in which the Mining Journal is conducted, will accept as indisputable, the remark in your Notice to Correspondents of the 11th inst.—that "the quotations under the head of 'business done,' are those furnished by the parties connected with the Mining Market, of actual transactions during the week." Doubtless your Share List is made up, week after week, from the most faithful information you can obtain; and I am quite sure that the quotations under "Business Done" of your Journal, are as well deserving of credence as those of the Stock Exchange, —or, rather, of those very mysterious men who "stop the way" to, and through, Hercules-passing. Indeed, the readers of the Mining Journal must be aware, from the unsparing manner in which you have dealt (inter alia) with East Wheel Russell, and the Welsh Potosi, that your best efforts are directed towards the advancement of mining enterprise in a thoroughly straightforward and bona fide manner, and not otherwise. But I am fully persuaded of this (and having been one of the chief promoters, and the secretary of the Mining Exchange, I must be allowed to know something of what passes behind the scenes), that, although the dishonestly disposed are somewhat deterred by the dread of exposure in your Journal, still you might as well try to elucidate the Eleusinian mysteries, as to supply the public with bona fide "business done" prices of the Mining Market. A state of things for which, however, there is no special curative on the Stock Exchange. In corroboration of what I have said of the variableness of mining quotations, I call from among many others, equally litigious, those of two non-dividend mines,—East Wheel Russell, and Espar Line. Your last given "business done" quotations of East Wheel Russell varied from 9 to 7½, 7¼; showing a falling off upon your per four quotation, taking the lowest quotation, of 4000s. upon the total marketable value of the mine, and just 100,000s. less than what the mine, with no better prospects of paying working costs than at present (and judging from the proceedings from the last general meeting of the adventurers they are not very encouraging), was quoted at (4000 shares, at 32½) in the Stock Exchange List.

Now as to Espar Line. This mine was, not a very long while since abandoned, after 1 and others had spent in about five years above 15,000s. in proving it to be a bad speculation—so bad that the whole set, with its costly machinery, sold at auction for only 900s.; and, wonderful to relate, it was immediately upon its sale put into the Mining Market, and also quoted in the Mining Journal, as divided into 10,000 shares, at 10½, "business done." What an astounding rise! only 10s. 780s. capitalised out of 900s., without the aid of "pick or gad," for an abandoned mine; and which mine, mark! the new proprietary assured the public "would soon return to her former productiveness." An enigma, which never will, because it never can, be made intelligible to any of the old proprietors. Let us try the reiterated quotations of this precious mine have been, 1020 shares, at 10s. 11½, "business done," total value 11,475s. Still, no bad result, if it were true, for those who invested the 900s.; but showing, by changing the number of

the shares, a falling off of 92,385s. upon a mine that "would soon return to her former productiveness."

Relying on your known character for impartiality, I beg of you to let this letter appear in the next number of your valuable Journal.

Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, June 22.

JAMES STRIDE.

FREE SHARES, AND CONSIDERATION MONEY.

Sir,—Being a constant reader of your Journal, and greatly interested in legitimate mining, perhaps you will allow me to make a few remarks upon free shares and consideration money allowed to lessees, which has of late become so much the fashion upon the introduction of new mines under the Limited Liability Act. These comments have been prompted more especially by perusing Mr. Croft's remarks upon the subject, and the reply of "A Shareholder." Now, Sir, I am not acquainted with either of these gentlemen, but in opinion I must rank myself with the former. I condemn the system of free shares in toto; I cannot, indeed, conceive anything more detrimental to bona fide mining than the lessee endeavouring at the outset to secure to himself a large number of free shares, and pocket a little fortune into the bargain. What does he care, after having done that, whether the mine proves lucrative or not? Why should he? He can lose nothing; all his must be gain; so that I think the mining world ought to be thankful to Mr. Croft and others for calling attention to these points, because I know that scores of people invest in these undertakings without sufficiently considering the matter, and the minds of a large community are "wretchedly speculated."

I would willingly return any lease money which he might have advanced in developing the property prior to the formation of the company, with interest thereon, and were a good bargain made let him have a reasonable and fair amount for giving up his interest. But who can tell whether the bargain be good or bad till the property is developed? Therefore, I contend that the lessee ought to wait till such times as profits are made and dividends declared before any consideration money is paid, and free shares ought to be conditional upon the prosperity of the mine.

I make these remarks not so much against any particular mine, as against the system of free shares, &c. If lessees would only take the hint, and, instead of insisting upon a number of free shares at the outset, make a stipulation for so much money should the mine meet their expectations, legitimate mining would be greatly enhanced, and the shares far sooner taken up.—June 21.

A SHAREHOLDER.

GREAT WHEEL VOR MACHINERY.

Sir,—I was somewhat surprised to see in your last report of Great Wheel Vor that "a new angle-hob had been placed in the 174 ft. level, and other works there adjusted," particularly as we have been informed so often that the machinery at Wheel Vor was the most perfect of the kind. That angle-hob, I presume, is the locally termed "hold-back hob," and as such has been referred to as a perfect model for an angle-hob by persons who are considered good authorities in the country. Perhaps some mining engineers will kindly give an opinion on the merits and demerits of the "hold-back hob" for breaking the underlie in engine-shafts. For my own part, I do not consider them consistent with true mechanical principles. The burden of the engine in the rod ought to operate as nearly as possible to the centre of motion, and that motion ought to operate free, so as not to create unnecessary friction, which always contributes to the burden of the engine, and thereby incurs unnecessary expense in the surface, but too often to the detriment of the adventurers. The vibration in the first places of rod, near the connection with the angle-hob (especially when the limbs of the hob are short, which is too often the case), greatly damage the rods, and when the load is great they are always subject to breakage. The "find-off hob," when the underlie is considerable (say, from 2 to 4 ft. in the fin.), will confine the burden, as near as may be, depending on the length of the limbs of the hob to the centre of motion with much less vibration, and can be made suitable to any degree of underlie, when the hold-back hob could not be worked with that same security, and when the pit-work is fully burdened, those in charge are always under continual apprehensions, and subject to successive breakages.

June 23.

CORNISH PRACTICAL.

THE SAN FERNANDO MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—I shall esteem it a favour if you will allow me to remind the "Liquidators" of the Royal Consolidated San Fernando (Cuba) Copper Mines Company that a considerable time has elapsed since the last meeting, at which they were appointed to liquidate the affairs of this company, the winding-up of which had already been going on for about a year. I think, Sir, that ample time has elapsed to have enabled me now both the liquidators and directors to present a definite account to the shareholders. Why it has not been already done surpasses my comprehension, unless the matters that those gentlemen have undertaken to bring to a successful end have proved more arduous than one would have been led to infer from the statement of the Chairman of the board, addressed to the shareholders at the last meeting, and which was to the effect, as I understood, that the affairs of the company had so far progressed that nothing more remained to be done than—1. The cashing of the credit at Havana; 2. The sale of a few old stores at the same place; and 3. Collecting the subscriptions of two subscribers who had not yet paid in the last call. In conclusion, I most distinctly protest against procrastination, without reason or object (if there be any intended), until the last hour of the last day of the year prescribed by the law.

E. B. STEVENSON.

MOLLAND MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Old Broad-street, on Thursday, Lieut. WATSON, R.N., in the chair.

Mr. NICHOLSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The report was then read, as follows:—

June 22.—Since the last quarterly meeting we have opened some profitable ground in the 32, east of the engine-shaft, which is driven 32 fms. on the course of a large promising lode, and was productive more or less the whole distance; in the last 4 or 5 fms. the lode has been found 4 ft. wide, and has produced from 2 to 2½ tons of ore per fm. The best part of the lode having been found in the middle of the end, and going down in the bottom, augurs well, in my opinion, for the next level. In the present, and the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In driving this level the lode has not been found thrown about by slides as in the levels above, which is not a bad feature. Two men are engaged at this end, at 5s. per fm. In the back of this level, and west of the winze, four men are engaged in stoping, at 21. 10s. per fathom; the lode in places being large and ore, averaging 1 ton of ore per fm. I had expected the lode in these stopes would have improved ere this, but still there is a more productive part of it than the last level, which will be met with as the men continue their work in that direction. The same level west is driven 16 fms. on the course of the lode; the first 5 fms. was through a productive lode, where we have stoped a few fathoms in the back, and found it continued, which induced me to run up a single rise for a few fms. to ascertain the extent of the ore ground and to prove the lode. This is being carried on by two men, at 6s. per fm. The lode here is about 1½ ft. wide, hard and compact, and is a promising one, producing on an average from 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm. of tolerably good quality; this appears to be a promising piece of ground. Very little has been done, however, in the past week in consequence of one of the men continuing their work in that direction. The end of the lode has been found poor and unproductive, in consequence of which the driving has been suspended. On the north branch, east of the engine-shaft, we have driven west from the cross-cut about 5 or 6 fms. through a large ore lode, which diminished and died out home to a slide. Three fathoms of this ground produced about 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the back for this length is worked from 1 to 1½ ton of ore per fm., and will pay for taking away, provided the ore holds up far, but I am inclined to think it does not hold up. The expense of the timber that it will take to secure the ground at the point of the horse, &c., and the labour, would be as much, I fear, as the ore is worth; and hence I do not think, on the whole, we should benefit anything by taking it away. A cross-cut has been driven north from the engine-shaft to cut this same branch, but having failed in meeting with anything like it in this direction I am inclined to regard it as a part of the main lode thrown off probably by a slide. Six men are engaged sinking the engine-shaft to a 42, at 16s. per fm., and to be paid for any other work they may be required to do in the shaft; it is now about 10 feet below the level, and with good speed I calculate we shall be down to another level in about three months. The men have had a good deal of stiff ground to cut for the bearers and clisters, which are now in the place. The lift of the pumps would have been fixed in the clister on Monday if we had not had a breakage of the engine, in consequence of which the water is now in, but we are getting the engine all right, and I expect it will work again in the course of a few hours, and soon pump the water out of the shaft. The ore which we now have at surface I estimate at 70 tons—64 tons dressed, and 6 undressed and in the course of dressing. This ore I estimate will produce at the least 6 per cent. of copper. By the quantity of ore raised in the past quarter—which I estimate in round numbers at 50 tons—you perceive that we are increasing our returns. Looking at the ore lode we have driven through in the 32, and the character of the lode in the present end, I think we may reasonably expect to meet with a good lode at the 42 ft. level when that point is reached on the lode.—T. BENNETT.

The CHAIRMAN said that the sampling referred to in the report was the largest that had been made since he had been connected with the mine.

The accounts showed:—
Calls received £331 9 0
Ore sold, Feb. and March 217 11 9
Spore materials 7 5 0
Interest 0 5 0 = £556 10 9
Mine cost, March, April, and May £341 19 1
Discount allowed for prompt payment of calls .. 11 18 2
Merchants' bills 59 6 7
Paid on account of loan 142 11 11 = 555 15 9

Leaving balance, credit, £ 0 15 0
The balance of liabilities over assets was 8s. 12s. 8d.

The CHAIRMAN said their mine was altogether in a better position than at last meeting; the prospects had improved, and the liabilities had decreased from 180s. to 8s.

The SECRETARY said the quantity of ore at present being raised—about 17 tons per month—would nearly pay the costs, which averaged about 108s. There were at the present time 70 tons at surface.

The report was received and approved, and the accounts passed and allowed.

Mr. LITTLE suggested that the names of those in arrears of call should be attached to the statement of accounts, which would be forwarded to shareholders.

The SECRETARY stated that the whole of the arrears was upon the last call, which amounted to 50s. of the 10s. of the morning.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the last call had been responded to better than any since he had been connected with the mine. Looking to the probable cost for the next three months, which might be estimated at about 300s., and estimating the raising of the same quantity during the next three months as had been raised during the last quarter, the working costs would be covered; therefore, if a call of 1s. per share were then made, there could be no doubt that at the end of the next three months the Molland Mine would be in a better position than ever it had been before. Their samplings had materially increased, while their expenses remained unaltered; and he thought there was every reasonable probability that when the next level had been attained Molland would prove a lasting and paying mine. It was not yet certain that the cross-cut would not discover a north lode which had been cut off by a slide; but looking at the general character of the mine, it was by no means certain that they would not find a lode at the other side of the "lie," in which case a very material improvement would, of course, take place.

A call of 1s. per share was then made, which if paid before July 8 a discount of 5 per cent. to be allowed. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending June 19 amounted to 18,596l. 9s. 8d.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending June 18, 732. 12s.; number of passengers, 17,496.

COLLIERY OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

liquidator; and the following day to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the company, when the creditors who have not already proved their debts must do so, or they will be excluded the benefit of the dividend.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ANNEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, June 18: The lode in the 20 end, west of the eastern shaft, is for the present rather disordered, and unproductive; the lode in the 30 end, east of the shaft, is improved, now worth 14 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 20 end, east of the shaft, is large, consisting of blende, and a little lead ore. The lode in the 30 end, east of the shaft, is much improved, and is now worth 14 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 20 end, east of the shaft, is much improved, and is now worth 14 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 30 end, east of the shaft, is much improved, and is now worth 14 cwt. of lead per fm.

ABERDOVEY.—The lode in the 22, east of engine-shaft, is much the same as last reported, a very kindly lode. The branches we are driving on in this level, west of engine-shaft, continue much the same. The lode in the 12, west of Bertram's shaft, is still disordered by some branches of spar, but which are gradually wearing off. Some good work is being done in the lode in the back of this level. No change in any other part of the mine.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, June 21: Cox's shaftmen have finished cutting pit, and after doing a few other preliminary works in the shaft will commence sinking to-morrow. Coombe's lode, in the 12 end, east, is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, discharges more water than hitherto, has a very promising appearance, and I think almost immediately we shall have a good lode in this end. Where's lode, in the back of the 12 end, are worth 15L per fathom for copper and lead, and are improving. Eaton's lode in the 12 end west is 10 in. wide, composed of quartz and mundle, with occasional stones, containing yellow copper ore. The lode in the 12 end, east, being driven east, is 3 ft. wide, producing mundle, blende, &c. promising, but not of value. But little progress has been made in the 24 cross-cut during the past week; the force having been sick, left their bargains. The end is again taken in operation, and the progress will be reported next week.

ASHBURTON UNITED.—W. Hosking, June 23: I have nothing new to communicate this week. All our operations are progressing as fast as possible. Our surface water is greatly fallen off, and is still on the decline, which materially impedes our progress in stamping and dressing. I will give you a detailed account of work done since my last general report for the meeting in the ensuing week.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, R. Pellow, June 16: The lode in the end of No. 2 winze is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fm. The lode in No. 2 stop is worth 1 ton of lead and 9 tons of mundle per fm. In the underhand stop the lode is without any change since last report, the lode in the 113 end, east, being driven east, is 3 ft. wide, producing mundle, blende, &c. promising, but not of value. But little progress has been made in the 24 cross-cut during the past week; the force having been sick, left their bargains. The end is again taken in operation, and the progress will be reported next week.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, June 23: The lode in the middle adit level is about 8 in. wide, composed of peach, mundle, and quartz, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The men have completed timbering up the air shaft, and are now engaged sinking as fast as possible. We have commenced making a small floor, for the purpose of lodging the staff and dressing the ore.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, June 21: There is no alteration in the 130, east and west of the new engine-shaft. The lode in the 130 east is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 130 west is 11 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. We are still driving by the side of the lode in the 115 west. The lode in the 90 west is 2½ ft. wide, worth 3 tons per fm. There has been no lode taken down in the 47 end during the past week.

BENEFATHWOOD.—J. Lean, June 22: The engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. 4 ft. under the 20. The lode at the 20 south has been influenced by a fookan, but a branch of lead again appears in the bottom and 2 feet up in the end. At the 20 north we have reached the western wall; the lode is about 1½ foot wide, producing a little ore. The lode in the north end level 6 cwt. of lead per fm. A tribute pit is working in the back of this level, at 9s. 1d. for the lead only. In the south end at this point the lode is kindly, and the ground favourable for progress, at 25s. per fm. We are getting on with our dressing operations, and have commenced washing and cleaning the lead.

BOG.—S. M. Redge, W. Knebone, June 23: The lode in the 40 south is worth 20L per fathom for lead; there is also a large quantity of blende and spar in the lode. The lode in the back of the 40 south is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 40 north is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 40 south is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 40 north is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 40 south is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 40 north is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.

BOILING WELL.—John Delbridge, June 18: In the 72 west the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding lead and stones of copper ore. In the 72 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. In the 72 cross-cut the ground is favourable. In the 60, south of King's, there is no appearance of a lode. In the 50 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a very good appearance, yielding stones of copper ore. In the 50, east of Austin's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, not yet holed to the new 60. In the 40, east of Syrett's, the lode is small and poor. In the 40, west of Syrett's, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, kindly, but at present poor. In the 20 cross-cut, towards the south lode, the ground is favourable, and yielding a little water.

BRYNAL.—J. Roach, June 23: The 10 east is at present without ore, consequently I have directed the level to be driven more south, so as to get more into the centre of the lode, where we occasionally find the most productive part of it. The lode is at last reported; east of the mill worth 25L per fm., west of the mill 10L to 12L per fm. The wind here has changed from south-east to west, which has ventilated the 45, consequently the driving has been resumed; the lode is very promising, and producing good stones of ore on the north wall, but the greater portion of it is standing south of the level. I am still waiting for air-pipes, when these are fixed I do not expect we shall meet with any more difficulty at this point. The parcel of ore is forwarded to Chester, and I hope in a short time to send off a similar quantity.

BULLER AND BASSETT UNITED.—Geo. Reynolds, June 21: The engine-shaft is now down about 10 fms. 1 ft. below the 65, and we have cut into the lode from 3 to 4 ft.; no north wall as yet; the part cut into has made an improvement, it is composed of a beautiful fluor-spar, with rocks of mundle, impregnated with rich spots of copper ore throughout. We propose cutting through the whole of the lode at this point, to prove what is on the north or footwall; never before did I see the indications so promising to become very productive in depth. The lode in the 65 has much the same appearance as for some time past. All the machinery is working well.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—W. Rutter, Jun. 22: I expect that we shall finish sinking by the end of this week, after which we shall divide and case the shaft, and make all other necessary arrangements for driving. The lode is letting out more water than it hitherto done, and presents the same appearance as stated in last report.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, June 20: Old Mine: The wheels are stopped for want of water. I have taken the men up to the 40, to stop the back of that level; the lode is worth about 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the 50 east is 2 feet wide, with a mixture of lead, saving work for dressing. New Mine: The water in the 70. I have put the men to stop in the bottom of the 60; the lode will yield 12 cwt. per fm. The lode in the back of the 70 is worth 1 ton per fm. The 60 west is not so well, the lode worth 10 cwt. per fm. The lode in the lode in the back of the 60 is worth on an average 9 cwt. per fm. The lode in the 40 east, on the north part, is looking more kindly, it is 2 feet wide, with spots of ore, and is getting harder. Our dressing will be stopped after to-day until we have rain.

CAMBORNE VEAN.—J. Vivian, June 21: We have commenced to sink a winze under the 212, east of sump-winze, on the tin lode (south lode), which is looking very promising, producing good tin stuff. No alteration in any other part of notice.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Rich, June 21: The pit at Thomasine's shaft is completed, and the sinking of the shaft below the 30 is resumed, and is being urged on as fast as possible. We intend to sink a few feet deeper for beams and cistern, and then fix pitwork: when this work is finished, I think we shall be able to make better progress than of late, as we shall then dispense with the long lift, which is now so very inconvenient for sinking with. There is no alteration in the character of the lode since we resumed the sinking; but towards the north side of the shaft, and about 6 ft. from the lode, we have discovered a small branch, containing good yellow ore; this branch is going down almost perpendicular, and will, apparently, fall in with the lode in depth; these branches dropping into the lode I consider as good indications.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, June 18: Our progress in sinking the Bog shaft has been rather slow during the past week, but, however, I expect to get it down to the proper depth for the 16 in. in the course of a day or two, after which the shaft will be divided, in order to bring down the lode from the bottom, which it is intended to cut a pit and drive levels as soon as possible; the lode at present is all the width of the shaft, with good stones of lead and copper ore in it, altogether a very promising looking lode. The old workings about 100 fms. west of the shaft is still yielding good stones of lead ore, but as the level is not yet cleared from under it I cannot say to what depth it is worked; the level will be cleared out as soon as possible. There is nothing new to report in any other part of the mine since my last.

CARVANSALL.—W. Roberts, June 21: In the 130 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of iron, prlan, and soft spar. The rise in back of the 118 is nearly holed to the 106. The 76 west has not been driven since the meeting on the 7th inst., and the men have been engaged putting in air solars, &c. In the 60, west of King's rise, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore.

CARYATH UNITED.—R. Hancock, June 23: The new engine-shaft is down 4 fms. 2 ft. below the adit level on the course of the lode; the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good work for tin, and has a promising appearance. We have begun to sink a winze west of the engine-shaft on the course of the lode; the lode in this winze is 3 ft. wide, and producing saving work for tin. This part of the mine is looking well, and we hope to be down to the 10 fm. level in about six weeks from this time; then we shall extend east and west on the course of the lode. We have cut a pit in the 60 at the old engine-shaft, and divided the shaft down to this level, to bring down the machine kilble, and to take away the stuff from this part. There is no other operation worthy of notice since my last report. The surface operations are going on well, and all the machinery is working satisfactorily.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—R. Harry, June 22: The lode in the deep adit end is about 1 foot wide, producing from 2 to 3 cwt. of ore per fathom, and kindly for further improvement; this end is being pushed on with all speed, in order to effect a communication with No. 6 winze as quickly as possible; when this is accomplished we shall shortly be in a position to set two new stopes, which will enable us to increase our returns. The stopes north-west of No. 5 winze are worth 6 cwt. of ore per fathom, and the stopes south-east of said winze continue to yield 5 cwt. per fathom. No. 6 winze is sunk 10 fathoms below the middle adit level; the lode is 1 foot wide, producing a little saving work. The stopes in the back of this level are looking very promising, worth at present 12 cwt. of ore per fathom, of excellent quality. In the shallow adit end the lode is 15 in. wide, producing good lumps of lead ore, the ground is highly mineralised, and an improvement is anticipated shortly. We shipped a parcel of fair quality ore for Holywell on Saturday last, computed 18 tons.

CENTRAL MINERS.—J. S. Dunn, June 23: The 25 east is looking a great deal better than we have ever seen it before; it is worth at present about 50L per fathom, with ground very favourable for driving (at a cost of 35s. per fm.); the end driving west is just now as last reported on. Henwood's sump is down about 7 fms., producing good stones of ore. As soon as we completed this sump to the 25, driving west, we shall have a great many fathoms of rich backs to take away, at a very low tribute. We have not at present taken away a fathom of the backs already laid open; neither do we

intend doing so until the mine is sufficiently opened to take them away at the cheapest possible rate. We resumed sinking Edgworth's shaft, on Monday last, by six men, and shall push on with all possible speed to reach the ore that is known to be gone back under the shaft. We are getting on as fast as possible with our dressing, and shall soon be ready with a good parcel of ore.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, June 21: During the past week Morris's engine-shaft has been sunk below the 84 fm. level 3 ft.; the ground continues favourable for sinking. The 84 fm. level west has been driven 3 ft.; the lode is still of a highly promising character, being 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, prlan, and rich copper ore. The lode in the 72 west has a little improved. Other operations progress well.

CROWLWIM.—J. Roach, June 23: I have forwarded to your address a box of lead ore, very fine specimens, taken from the back of the lode, in the gristons, 20 fms. west of the shaft. Encouraged with the success met with at these two points, the only operations in the sett, I have now determined to drive the level west from the bed of the river until Bryntal cross-course shall be reached, which will cost about 150L, then, by driving a short distance on its course, intersect the lode about 25 fms. deep, when I expect the shareholders will be rewarded by the discovery of an excellent bunch of lead ore.

CROWDALE.—Jas. Richards, June 22: In the lode in the bottom of the 30 the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom.

CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD.—J. Dixon, June 20: We have driven the cross-cut in the bottom of Hastings' sump 1½ fm. towards the junction with the grand pipe, with increased indications of a body of lead. The old men's stage is progressing favourably. The trial at Rodda stage is looking very well. We have discovered another lead lode 2 or 3 fms. south, which is spotted with lead and copper to surface. These lodes cannot fail to make a good mine.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—John Lord, June 20: We have bored a hole from one end to the other in the adit. To-day we are sending down the pitwork, and we shall commence pumping to-night; the shaftmen will start sinking at once, and the other four men will square up the adit in a few days. Our lode contains abundance of mundle and prlan, and altogether as splendid a lode as can be seen without copper ore.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—W. Goyen, W. Williams, June 21: During the past three weeks the shaftmen have been engaged assisting in getting up the capstan, dividing and casing down the shaft, putting in ladder, solars, &c., consequently they have not sunk much ground in the 24 end, the measurement of which is about 12 fms. 3 ft. In the end driving east, within the 10 in. the lode is becoming very rough, and still producing some very good stones of ore occasionally. We are preparing to put the present lift into the cistern as fast as our smith can get on with the work alone. The capstan will be completed in a few days.

DEVON NEW COPPER MINES (Ashburton).—P. Hawke, June 20: The sinking of the Victoria engine-shaft continues to progress with equal dispatch as stated in my former reports; the stratification holds good, intermixed throughout with small veins of white iron, sulphuric mundle, and spots of yellow copper ore. The crevices or cracks in the country as it is being laid open seem to be charged with mineral matter. The prospects are certainly most cheering, and in taking indications for our guidance important results may reasonably be expected at no distant period. The character of the great north lode at present consists principally of capels and spar, with floors of prlan and peach; the mundle and spots of copper ore are not so plentiful at the present point of cutting; it is evident, as stated in my report of the 7th inst., that the lode is becoming more settled and better defined in its character, &c. The mineral seems to concentrate into a leader; having passed such very recently in cutting through the lode in this level it induces me to hail the cutting of the great north and new south lodes in the 56 fm. level with much interest.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—F. Bennett, June 22: There is no alteration of importance to communicate since my report of last week.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, June 23: The branches in the 102, east of Bettley's shaft, are producing a little tin; the ground is hard and slow for progress. The branches in the 92, east of Matthew's shaft, are producing saving work. In the 80 east the branches are more promising, ground rather improved. The branches in the 70 east are producing small stones of tin ore, and the ground is becoming more promising. The north lode maintains its size and character, and produces occasional stones of copper ore. The ground being very favourable to the north of this lode, and the water rather increased, we have resumed the cross-cut, and advise its being continued under those circumstances. Matthew's and Bayly's shafts are progressing favourably. We have completed the building of the large fue and arsenic chambers from the burning-house, which will enable us in future to make greater dispatch in calcining.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, June 24: I am sorry to say that the wheels have been stopped, and the water in the mines for now nearly three weeks. We have hardly had a shower in this part of the country for two months. The case is the same with many other mines. Temporarily work being suspended, I have directed the adit with six men, to come over the bunch of lead in the 10; this is a very promising bunch, and the best I have yet seen on the mine, and seems to go upwards as well as down. We shall want the adit level to rise to surface, as well as sink to the 10. It is probable we shall make our new shaft close to this branch, as the ground is very good for sinking. Since the bottom levels were stopped I have placed some of the men to raise the embankment of the pool by about 4 ft. where it had sunk; this is now done, and the embankment is quite safe. We have also painted both wheels, and put all the tackle in order, and tarred the sheds; as soon as there is a change of weather we shall immediately recommence work, and the two tributaries have taken what is left in the top of the stopes of the adit level, and have broken down several tons of ore. We have a pretty good parcel to go on with as soon as we can crush.

EAST BERTHA CONSOLS.—W. Goes, June 23: The lode in the western shaft continues to improve; we may expect a course of ore here before long. The engine is in course of erection, and no time shall be lost in getting it to work, when the shaft, now 12 fms. deep, will be continued on the lode. It is the general opinion of all the practical men that have seen the lode that it will yield an immense deposit of rich copper ore.

EAST CHINKIN.—J. Dale, J. Treddinnick, June 20: There is nothing new in the 100 end, east from Smith's shaft; the lode in the back of this level will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm., and mundle as usual. The west stop, in the back of the 112, will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. The middle stop will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes west from footwall winze will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. The east stopes will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. We have not taken down the lode in the 112 end, east of Smith's shaft, during the week. There is no change to report in the 112 and 135 cross-cuts.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, June 21: The lode in Red Whin shaft is 2 feet wide, saving work. We have taken down the lode in the 36 east; it is 4 feet wide, and worth 8 tons of good ore per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is improved, being now 4 feet wide, and worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 24 east is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, June 18: In the 43, east of cross-cut, the lode is from 3 to 4 in. wide, composed of quartz and mundle, with spots of copper and lead ore; we expect the lode to improve as we get clear of the hard vein. In the 43 west the branches are concentrating, and showing indications of improvement. At Hallett's shaft the lode is about 1 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. In Scaddon's winze the lode is from 6 to 8 in. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 22, driving east of Hallett's, is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 22, driving east of Hallett's, is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 22, driving east of Hallett's, is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 22, driving east of Hallett's, is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm.

EAST TREFUSIS.—J. Pope, June 23: The engine-shaft is below the 34 fm. level 6 fathoms 2 fms.; lode 2 feet wide, containing spots of copper ore. The 34 cross-cut is driven north of engine-shaft about 5 fms.; ground much as usual. In the 22, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. In the 22, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, unproductive. In the adit level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar, and letting out more water, which we consider a very favourable indication.

EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—E. Colom, June 23: We have not yet holed the ground in the shaft. The ground going south, on the cross-course, continues very favourable for driving, and the men are getting on briskly here; the ground, however, requires timbering. There is yet no change in Jenkins's cross-cut. The south lode, going west from the main cross-course, is large and kindly, and appears to be diverging a little from the main cross-course.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Richards, June 21: Hitchens's Engine-shaft: In the 100 east the part of the lode driving is unproductive, being composed of a mixture of capel and kilian. In the 88 east, 5 feet of the south portion of the north part of the lode is being carried; it is composed of capel, mundle, prlan, quartz, peach, and a little black oxide of copper; about 6 feet behind the present end the lode has been driven into north 3 ft., where it is of similar character, but much harder. In the 66 east, west of the point of junction, the lode is 3 feet wide, and contains occasionally good stones of ore. In the rise in back of the 66, west of the junction, no lode has been taken down; where the lode is in the 66, the lode is 18 inches wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the eastern rise, in back of the 66, the lode is 18 inches wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the eastern rise, in back of the 66, the lode is 18 inches wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the eastern rise, in back of the 66, the lode is 18 inches wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—June 18: Redruth Consols Lode: The lode in the 46, east of the engine-shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing occasional stones of ore, and letting out a pretty deal of water. In the 34, east of John's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, but not to value. The lode at John's shaft, sinking below the 34, is 2 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom, for the length of the shaft (12 ft.). In the 22, east of John's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. In the rise in back of the 22, east of John's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the eastern rise, in back of the 22, east of John's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the eastern rise, in back of the 22, east of John's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the eastern rise, in back of the 22, east of John's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fathom.

EXMOUTH.—W. Skewis, J. Nicholls, J. Rodda, June 22: There is no alteration worthy of notice in any of the ends since last report, except in the 50 north, where the lode will now yield from 8 to 10 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The pitches are yielding about the same quantity of lead they have for some time past. Our dressing and all other surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.

GAYTON COPPER.—J. Gill, June 18: In the 50 east the ground is favourable for driving; the lode is much the same character as for some time past. The lode in the 50 west continues large, from 4 to 5 ft. wide, yielding about 1 ton of copper ore per fm., and a great deal of mundle. In the 36 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, consisting of mundle, prlan, and copper ore. The lode in the stopes below the 36 is 6 ft. wide, worth at present 8L per fm. The lode in Bickie's pitch, in bottom of the 24, is 4 ft. wide, and worth 8L per fm.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harpur, June 22: The maons are getting on with the walls of the engine-house. I expect if things go well to see them up and the roof on by the end of the present week; and immediately after I believe Mr. Matthews, the en-

gineer, intends having in the engine. The water in the new engine-shaft is now easily kept under, and the men are making pretty fair progress. The shaft is now down between 13 and 14 fathoms from surface, at which point the ground is rather harder than it has been for sinking, though carrying numerous small veins, composed of spar, fookan, and mundle.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Richard, June 22: There is no important change in the cross-cut north in the 40L. The lode is still being driven by the side of the lode in moderate ground; the ground, however, is somewhat harder: a small portion of the lode is being carried with the end, which presents very promising appearances; it is composed chiefly of mundle and peach, spotted with ore. In the 107 west the lode has been cut through, and found to be 15 feet wide, composed of quartz, cap, peach, mundle, and copper ore; it yields about 1 ton of the latter per fm., and presents very promising appearances. I may here remark that the present bottom level, the 107, is about 25 fms. below the adit when the latter is brought home.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, June 18: We have not yet cut the lode at the 30, having been hindered in fixing pipes to convey air to the end, the ground, however, is much softer, and we find good stones of blende and spots of copper in the cross-cut, and daily expect to cut the lode. In the 20 east we have secured the 'fall of ground', and are now driving on the north part of the lode, which is 6 ft. wide, composed of gossan, with much less iron than upward, quartz, and carbonate of lime, and worth 10L to 10L per fm. for blende.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, June 23: The lode in the 70, west of Hobler's shaft, is completely changed for the better, as also the ground; although at present we have not much ore, yet I think we are near a good bunch. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 60 is just as last reported.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Bugelholle, June 18: Copper-house shaft is sunk on the north, or fookan part of the lode, 6 fms. 8 ft. below the 200; during the week the north wall of the south part has been broken into in a place or two, which produced some splendid stones of yellow ore; it has every appearance of making a course of ore, which we shall not prove until we thoroughly cut through the lode in the 210. The lode in the 200 east is 3 ft. wide, worth 12L per fm.; the lode in this level west is producing a little yellow ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the 190 east is rather improved, being now 2½ ft. wide, worth 8L per fm.; the lode in this level west is 3 ft. wide, worth 18L per fm. No change in the 180 west or the 160 cross-cut south.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Nancarrow, June 18: Harvey's shaft has improved, and looks promising; lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 12L per fathom for tin. Offord's shaft yields good work for tin. At Wheal Seymour shaft the ground is moderate—no water. At Pitawren shaft we have an increase of water, but hope it will not be of long continuance. The lode in the 110 west is 2 feet wide, worth 10L per fm. and copper 8L per fm. The lode in the 110 east is large and promising, and producing a little tin. The lode in the 110 west is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 20L per fathom. In the 109 east the lode is 4½ feet wide, and worth 18L per fathom. In the 90 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12L per fathom. The lode in the winze below the 110 is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12L per fathom. The lode in the 70 east is 4½ feet wide, worth 8L per fathom. The 50 is hitherto poor. At the western mine we have completed the lift to the 23, at Bedd's, and are now sifting for clearing and dropping below. Our progress in clearing the 23 cross-cut south has been retarded this week by the fixing of the new lift, but we resume operations next week. The clearing of the deep adit south is commenced.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, June 22: Wheal Metal: The 50, driving west of John's shaft, on Schneider's lode, is about 1 ft. wide, but poor for mineral. The 90, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Schneider's lode, is 2 ft. wide, and producing good stones of tin ore. The 80, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is small and poor for mineral, we are of opinion that there is a portion of the lode still further south, we shall commence a cross-cut to intersect it next week. The 80, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is about 1 ft. wide, yielding a little tin, and looks promising to improve. The 100, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 2 ft. wide, and producing good stones of tin ore, and looks promising to improve. The 122, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1½ ft. wide, and producing a little tin; we expect this end to improve daily, as it is near being under the bunch of tin that is gone down in the bottom of the 110. The lode in Metal engine-shaft is from 2 to 2½ feet wide, a very promising lode, but poor at present. The stopes in bottom of the 110, west of Metal engine-shaft, are worth 250L per fm.—Wheal Vor: The 204, driving east of Borlase's engine-shaft, on the main lode, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 90L per fm. The 236, driving east of Borlase's engine-shaft, on the main lode, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 90L per fm. The 236, driving east of Borlase's engine-shaft, on the main lode, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 90L per fm. The 236, driving east of Borlase's engine-shaft, on the main lode, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 90L per fm. The 236, driving east of Borlase's engine-shaft, on the main lode, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 90L per fm.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson, June 23: We have taken down the lode to-day in the middle level, which is 14 in. wide, containing some fine stones of lead ore; the stopes are also about 16 in. wide, containing a good mixture throughout, and several stones of ore weigh 30 lbs. and upwards. The stopes are improving gradually towards the middle level.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, June 17: In the end of No. 2 vein, which we are driving at present, we have come to some very good ore, and from present appearance it is worth ½ ton of ore per fm.; this is produced by some small intersections from the north. The ore is of a strong nature, spangled with iron, and looks much better than anything we have had in this vein before; in short, I believe we are on a good bunch of ore. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, June 20: Since the last general meeting we have fixed a 10-inch plunger lift from the 60 to the 40, put in new ladder-rod and sunk the shaft 7 fms.; the lode in the last 6 ft. sinking is much improved in quality, and is worth at this time 2 tons of good price ore per fm., and has every appearance of further improvement as we sink; present price for sinking 22L per fm. The 60 end west has been driven 3 fms. 3 ft., but the main part of the lode has not yet been intersected. The rise in back of the 60 east is looking well. The 50 east is driven 7 fms. east of the cross-course; the lode in the present end is 4 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in back of the 40 have produced fully 3 tons of ore per fm., and the eastern stopes worth at this time 4 tons of ore per fm. The other parts of the mine are looking well. I should have had 110 tons for the next sampling if the wheel had not broken down, which there was no possibility of preventing, as it was entirely worn out. Every exertion in my power shall be used to get the new wheel to work as soon as possible, which I consider will be three weeks from this time, during which I shall get a good piece of ground in the direction of the appearance of the lode, and shall repair the head wheel, &c. I have set the end at West Hawkmoor to nine men, stent the month, or cut the lode, at 13L 10s. per fm. I shall have for the next sampling about 60 tons of good quality ore.

HERODSFOT.—T. Trevillon, June 18: The lode in the 127 south is 2 ft. wide, and will yield 6 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 117 south is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 9 cwt. of lead per fm. There are four stopes working in the back of this level, yielding on the average 9 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 106 south is 2 ft. wide, yielding 8 cwt. of lead per fm. There are four stopes working behind this end, producing on the average about 10 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 82 south is 15 in. wide, yielding 12 cwt. of lead per fm. There are three stopes working in the back of this level, yielding on the average 9 cwt. of lead per fm. We have commenced to sink our new shaft about 30 fms. south of our present 82 end, and I am of opinion we shall get a good piece of ground in this direction, judging from the appearance of both lode and ground in the 82 end, which is improving as we drive south, and leave the slide, which for a few fathoms had a tendency of splitting the lode up in several parts, but they are now united, and I hope good results will follow. Our new shaft will be sunk on the course of the lode, consequently there is a strong probability of meeting with lead in sinking, that will assist in paying the extra cost of the shaft, &c.

HOLMBUSH.—N. Secombe, June 21: In the 145 cross-cut south a small branch is intersected, but the main part of the lode is not yet reached. The lode in the stopes east and west of the winze in the bottom of the 145, west of cross-course, is producing from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 160, west of great cross-course, the men have been put to cut in further south, as there is good reason to expect another part of the lode in that direction. The lode in the 160, east of the diagonal, continues larger, producing some good ore, especially in the upper part of the end, where it will produce ½ ton of good ore per fm.; the eastern stopes in the

Seton, in consequence of shares having been more freely offered, down to 270; in about two months, when the new machinery gets to work, it

ES, &c.

Per 10.

-11 3/4.

-12 1/4.

Per Ton.

0-22 0 0

0-23 0 0

0-24 0 0

Per Ton.

0-25 0 0

0-26 0 0

0-27 0 0

0-28 0 0

0-29 0 0

0-30 0 0

0-31 0 0

0-32 0 0

0-33 0 0

0-34 0 0

0-35 0 0

0-36 0 0

0-37 0 0

0-38 0 0

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0-106 0 0

is said the returns can be augmented; and when the levels are cleared of stuff more tutwork operations undertaken. Great Retallack, 2 1/2 to 3; a considerable improvement is reported in the 20 east, now turning out 8 tons of blende per fm., and driving at 25s. per fm.; in the 30 the lode has been cut into, good work for blende. East Basset have been rather freely offered, notwithstanding reported improvements, and leave off 170 to 175. East Margaret have been in request at 3 to 4. Providence shares have been flat at 64, but leave off firm at 66. Wheel Mary Ann, 40 to 42; Trelawny, 31 to 32; South Caradon, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2, and a large business done. West Caradon also largely dealt in, and the price leaves off 115 to 120. Carn Brea keep very firm at 70 to 72 1/2. Bedford United, 7 1/2 to 7 3/4; Wheel Margery, 9 to 9 1/2. Wheel Grenville also keep firm at 4 to 4 1/2. Drake Walls very flat at 22s. 6d., sellers. Wheel Harriett rose early in the week to 18s., owing to an improvement in the 90 fm. level, worth 4 tons per fm., but the rise was not maintained, and they leave off 14s. to 16s. Alfred Consols, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2. Cradock Moor, 35 to 37 1/2, and in demand. East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford, 3 to 3 1/2. Grambler and St. Aubyn have been very flat at 60, sellers, but leave off very firm at 61 to 63, buyers. Great Alfred, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; Hawkmoor, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Herodfoot enquired for at 8 1/2 to 9. Hington Down flat at 4, sellers. Lady Bertha, 25s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; North Croft advanced to 9 1/2, buyers. North Downs, 5 1/2 to 6; North Minera, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; North Roskar, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; Par Consols, 13 to 14; Rosewarne United, 45 to 50; Pedan-drea, 25s. to 30s.; Sortridge Consols, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; South Caradon Wheel Hooper, 12s. to 14s.; St. Day United, 24s. to 26s.; St. Ives Consols, 45 to 50; Vale of Towy, 12s. to 13s.; Tamar Consols, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; Tolcarne, 17s. to 19s.; Tolvadden, 7 1/2 to 8; West Basset, 20 to 21; West Fowey, 7 to 7 1/2; Wheel Arthur, 7s. to 8s.; Wheel Basset, 16s. to 17s.; Wheel Edward, 14 to 15. Wheel Ludcott advanced to 3 1/2, buyers. Margaret, 60 to 62 1/2. Kelly Bray have been in good demand at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; the lode in the 70 west is worth 4 tons per fathom; the mine below the lode is in advance of the 55 end, is yielding from 6 to 7 tons of good quality ore per fathom.

On the Stock Exchange, during the week, the Mining Market has continued inactive, and prices generally are without any material alteration. In English Mining Shares the following prices are officially recorded:—East Basset, 16 1/2, 16 3/4, 17 1/2, 17 3/4, 18, 18 1/2, 19, 19 1/2, 20, 20 1/2, 21, 21 1/2, 22, 22 1/2, 23, 23 1/2, 24, 24 1/2, 25, 25 1/2, 26, 26 1/2, 27, 27 1/2, 28, 28 1/2, 29, 29 1/2, 30, 30 1/2, 31, 31 1/2, 32, 32 1/2, 33, 33 1/2, 34, 34 1/2, 35, 35 1/2, 36, 36 1/2, 37, 37 1/2, 38, 38 1/2, 39, 39 1/2, 40, 40 1/2, 41, 41 1/2, 42, 42 1/2, 43, 43 1/2, 44, 44 1/2, 45, 45 1/2, 46, 46 1/2, 47, 47 1/2, 48, 48 1/2, 49, 49 1/2, 50, 50 1/2, 51, 51 1/2, 52, 52 1/2, 53, 53 1/2, 54, 54 1/2, 55, 55 1/2, 56, 56 1/2, 57, 57 1/2, 58, 58 1/2, 59, 59 1/2, 60, 60 1/2, 61, 61 1/2, 62, 62 1/2, 63, 63 1/2, 64, 64 1/2, 65, 65 1/2, 66, 66 1/2, 67, 67 1/2, 68, 68 1/2, 69, 69 1/2, 70, 70 1/2, 71, 71 1/2, 72, 72 1/2, 73, 73 1/2, 74, 74 1/2, 75, 75 1/2, 76, 76 1/2, 77, 77 1/2, 78, 78 1/2, 79, 79 1/2, 80, 80 1/2, 81, 81 1/2, 82, 82 1/2, 83, 83 1/2, 84, 84 1/2, 85, 85 1/2, 86, 86 1/2, 87, 87 1/2, 88, 88 1/2, 89, 89 1/2, 90, 90 1/2, 91, 91 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THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858. BEING THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

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London: Published at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SWANSEA COPPER SALES.—I quite expected to find some elucidation of the mystery complained of by your correspondent, "J. C. B.," as to the mode of calculating the variation of the standard for ores of different products in comparison with a standard and produce given in Mr. W. Rickard's otherwise excellent book, the "Miners' Manual." I find, however, Mr. Rickard's rule does not hold good, inasmuch as no account is taken of the increase or decrease in the cost of smelting the different produce ores above or below the 27s. per ton, and which I take it is the only mystery connected with the matter. Is there no enterprising person to be found, sufficiently well informed upon smelting matters, who could give to the world some tables showing the probable increase or decrease, as the case may be, for every 1/4th or 1-1/4th in the produce above and below 8 per cent., for which rate of produce I infer the 27s. is intended as the cost?—L. A. F.

SILVER MINING IN NORWAY.—A few weeks since, you stated that a company was in course of formation for the purpose of working the mines east of the River Løngren, in Norway. May I enquire what progress is being made? The present period of the year is most favourable for conducting explorations in Norway, the sun being above the horizon for over 18 hours. In the course of another month or six weeks a great climatic change will take place, and operations may then have to be deferred until the ensuing spring. I would, therefore, advise the promoters that if they wish for a thorough investigation it should be performed now. It is of no utility that their agents should go to inspect the property, and then content themselves with looking at another with which they have no concern. Persons who embark their capital in mining adventures wish to be guided by facts and figures; they prefer to act upon rather than inference or analogies derived from a cursory glance at the surrounding district. An agent's name of any country, however distinguished it may be, can give no weight to any report, especially when it is known that the property, owing to local causes, could not be thoroughly inspected.—J. B.

ROSEWELL HILL AND RAMSON UNITED.—I was inclined to invest in Rosewell Hill and Ramson United Mines; and on consulting a friend, was referred to the following paragraph from Capt. Charles Thomas's late publication, "Remarks on the Geology of Cornwall and Devon," page 15, where, after giving several examples, he concludes with the following:—"Another example of secondary granite occurs on the east side of Rosewell Hill, sloping down towards St. Ives. Rosewell Hill, situated half-way up the hill, was rich in its vein the lode continued in the upper covering (secondary granite), but on reaching the primitive rock it failed and became worthless. St. Ives Conco is in a deep bed at its base." Can any of your scientific readers give any information on the geological structure of this district, and the prospects in prosecuting a mine in primitive granite?—INQUIRER.

LEVANT MINERAL COMPANY.—From the report in the Journal of last week, I perceive that the Greek Government are about to throw open the emery trade, which will have the effect of greatly lowering the prices. I had anticipated that when the prospects of this company was first used they would have not alone been emery merchants, but that they would have endeavoured to develop the mineral resources of Greece and Turkey. At the forth coming meeting, I trust that there will be found some shareholders who will enquire why it is they have merely been a trading company, when they gave out they were a mining association.—PINDAR.

THE WATSON TESTIMONIAL.—The design has been settled, and arrangements made for its manufacture. Due notice will be given of the time of presentation, of which a full report will appear in the Journal.

CALISTO CONVOCA.—What are the chief points of operation in this mine? The 36, the driving of which has recently been commenced, is expected to largely increase the returns; but what has occasioned the continual changing of the engine? Could not these changes have been prevented by, in the first place, placing an engine equal to the requirements of the mine? These continual changes must be of great hindrance to the working, and largely increase the expenses of the undertaking. Have the company determined upon the course they intend to adopt, whether to borrow a sum from their bankers, to be paid back from the returns, or to develop the mine by the profits realised? The north lode, which it is expected will be cut in a few days, is estimated to prove remunerative, the returns from which may be devoted to the development of other parts of the mine. If any account would have been in this case altogether the present position and future prospects of this undertaking, it would be very acceptable.—INQUIRER.

ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY.—It was stated in your Journal some two or three weeks since that the Acadian Iron fully maintained its character for all engineering and other purposes: the result of the arbitration then pending between the Government and this company has not, however, been published. As, scientifically, this is an important question, this information is desirable.—F.—[Our correspondent will, in another column, find the information he seeks.]

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—The ground of argument upon which was based a proposition submitted to the consideration of the meeting held last week, that the rate of dividend should be 12s. 6d. per share instead of 10s., as recommended by the directors, although, perhaps, in strict conformity with the principles of book-keeping—that the stores on the mine, being a portion of the stock of the company, should be added at the end of the year to the profit and lost account, would have been in this case altogether impracticable. Suppose, for instance, that the account was closed at the time those stores were estimated, it cannot for one moment be supposed that their cost price would be realised, although their intrinsic value at the company's works far exceeds that sum. If the course proposed had been adopted, that the amount at which the stores were estimated should be added to the year's profits, and a dividend declared upon the whole sum, it would have been as impolitic as it was illegal. Impolitic, from the fact that the accumulation of these stores was absolutely necessary in the economic working of the property; and illegal, as it would have been diametrically opposed to the rules of the company, inasmuch as it is there stated that dividends shall be paid out of the net profits. Another item in the accounts, which was considered a salient point, was that of income tax upon dividends. True, it was argued that if there were no dividend declared, there would be no income tax to pay; but in the event of the assessment being placed in the company's hands subsequent to the making up of the accounts, when the last dividend was declared, that amount must, of course, stand on the debit side of the account, to be disbursed from the profits. By adding to the reserve fund, the funds are not only providing for future contingencies, but such a step is likely to increase the market value of the shares; whereas if on the other hand, the meeting had yielded to the proposition of an increased dividend, the shares must have sustained a material depreciation. Notwithstanding the illusory arguments adduced, there cannot be a doubt that had the directors recommended the payment of a dividend of 1s. more than that proposed, their honesty and fairness as a public company might have been justly impugned.—RECTI.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—I am obliged again to address you on this subject. It is now two years since the last general meeting was held. Mr. George Edward Cottrell, the Chairman, then stated that the liquidation would not last longer than a month. I happen to be an unfortunate creditor, and I can only say I should be glad, could I get an immediate settlement, to take 25 per cent. for my debt. The question of winding-up, I am told, is to be deferred until November. Mr. Bagshaw, the late M.P. for Harwich, the great man of the Lake Bathurst, has been adjudicated a bankrupt, and thus this unfortunate concern will be wound-up. All other gold mining companies have disappeared: how, then, is it that the Anglo-Californian still possesses so much sluggish vitality? I and many others concerned would be glad to see a final termination of this unfortunate concern. Sir Henry Huntley, when in England, refused to afford any explanations; he is now at Ascot, and it is not probable that ever he will render any accounts. Probably had Mr. Coombe been elected a director a different phase of affairs would have been presented; under all circumstances, we should have been in a better position than we are at present.—W. B. Leeds.

WELSH NORTH COUNTRY COAL.—I have carefully read all that has appeared in your Journal respecting the merits of these two classes of coal respectively, and doubtless your review of Mr. Dobson's pamphlet, on June 11, throws much light upon the subject. Mr. Dobson is entitled to the thanks of all coal consumers for bringing forward the question of price, which had previously been carefully kept out of view by the South Wales gentlemen. It is only necessary to make it known, as Mr. Dobson has done, that at London Welsh coal is 4s. 6d. per ton, higher than North Country, and at Liverpool 60 per cent., to effectually exclude it from the market where economy is an object.—R. E. Aberaman.

STEEL SHIPS.—I have several times read in your Journal that Mr. Clay was manufacturing a cheap description of steel which could be used for shipbuilding purposes; and as I think that for steel to supersede iron it must be produced at a price far below anything I have heard of, I should be glad to know at what price per ton Mr. Clay can supply his steel. I am as desirous of seeing steel more generally introduced as Mr. Clay can be, but I cannot think that as yet any great progress has been made.—J. A. EAST WREAL GEORGE.

This mine has for some time disappeared from the Share List. Can any of the proprietors inform me whether the company is wound-up, and if there is a likelihood of any money being returned, or a further call to pay off liabilities, if existing?—TRUSTEE.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH MINE.—We observed, in last week's Journal, under Notice to Correspondents, an article, signed "M.," which states that a rumour is abroad that the water in this mine is irretrievably by the present appliances on the mine. Now, Sir, we hereby beg to say that the statement referred to is untruthful, and that the water is removable from this mine with the greatest ease imaginable; and were it four times as much it would be done the same by our present machinery, all of which is of first-class quality.—WM. V. WILLIAMS; W. GOTTEN: Buckfastleigh, June 23.

GREAT WREAL VOR.—The letter of "A Shareholder who Pays his Calls" is under consideration.

COLE MINING COMPANY.—When this company was placed in liquidation it was stated by Mr. Palmer that the old shareholders, if they so wished, should have the option of coming in. The mine has been sold, and no information has been published, either as to the result of the sale or the terms on which the former proprietors are to be admitted.—S. J. Regent's-park.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—Your correspondent, "M.," does not supply the information I want, more particularly as to the sale of ore; upon enquiring at the office, no positive information can be obtained on any point, although the secretary most politely informs every one interested in this adventure that he himself firmly believes it is a perfect wonder; for my own part, I do not believe that any one but the original promoters of the scheme, who modestly asked the confiding public to pay 10,000l. for their wondrous discovery, ever trafficked in the shares. I believe the only remedy for such an unsatisfactory state of things as exists in reference to this company is for the committee at once to have their property inspected by an engineer of some note; let him certify as to the value of the present machinery, that the lode is yielding stones of yellow ore, and that he does not doubt that the mine will be a lasting and a paying concern; then, and then only, do I believe that the undertaking will be recognised amongst mining men as a legitimate adventure. In these days, reports from men who are well known to the investing public, combined with straightforward honesty of purpose, will alone support a mine.—M. C. L.: Richmond.

GEOLOGY OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.—The lectures by Capt. Charles Thomas will be forwarded from our office on receipt of a Post-office order for 1s. 8d.

SWANPOOL MINE.—Smelting-works are erected, I understand, upon this property. Would any of your correspondents inform me whether it is the intention of the directors to smelt the ores and extract the silver on the spot? I am informed that, in order to obviate the expense of dressing, they are about to reduce the mineral to a regulus, and then manipulate upon them elsewhere. It would be likewise interesting to know whether the copper and antimony obtained is to be utilised.—INQUIRER.

DALE MINING COMPANY.—"S." (of Kensington), by reference to the *Mining Journal* of March 26 last, page 217, right hand column, will see that the concession made by Messrs. Johnson and Penberton on behalf of the old company was published, but it must have escaped his notice. As the same thing may have occurred in the case of other shareholders, I here repeat that the sum of 500l. in reduction of the 2000l. has been conceded.—J. DICKINSON BRUNTON, Sec.

WREAL ADAMS.—Is there any foundation for the statements, of late diffused somewhat freely, that the prospects of this undertaking are not so encouraging as some few weeks since? The present manager is a man of ability, and a skilled miner, and if he could be induced to give a decided opinion upon the present position and future prospects of the mine, such information would be gladly received.—X. Y. Z.

"THE CORNER" will be continued next week.

TAVY CONSOLS.—Although it was stated at the last meeting that the lease had been agreed to by the Duke of Bedford, it has not been published that it is yet in the hands of the company. It would be satisfactory to know whether the lease, or a copy of it, is yet in the hands of the secretary.—S.: Plymouth.

SITHNEY WREAL BULLER.—It is to be hoped that the bitter personalities which have on former occasions so marred this company's proceedings, and at the same time proved so inimical to the interest of shareholders, will at the forthcoming meeting be dispensed with, as all who have the interest of either Sithney Wreal Buller or Great Wreal Vor at heart should deplore these exhibitions of personal attack, which are as useless as they are mischievous. If by these factions proceedings any laudable object were gained the case would be altogether different; but so long as these spiteful demonstrations of supposed personal grievances are made, so long will disrepute becloud the enterprise, and the proceedings be ridiculed.—PACIFICUS.

THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 25, 1859.

The ordinary return, moved for by Mr. DAVEY, of the Exports and Imports of Copper, Copper Ore, and Regulus, Tin and Tin Ore, Lead and Lead Ore, and Spelter, during 1858, has just been printed, and, compared with the return for the preceding year, exhibits a somewhat less favourable state of affairs; probably arising from the extreme dullness of the metal trades during the earlier part of 1858. In but few instances, however, is there a decline of any importance, whilst some metals show a slight advance, although not nearly to the extent of the preceding year. In the year under consideration we imported of COPPER, 78,641 tons of ore, 18,458 tons of regulus, 3919 tons of unwrought copper, 2686 tons of wrought and partly wrought copper, and 352 tons of old, only fit for re-manufacture. Our chief supply has again been derived from Chili, Cuba, Australia, Spain, our South African possessions, and the United States. The subjoined statement details more minutely the relative quantity received from the several countries:—

	Ore.	Regulus.	Metal.
Chili	32,269	16,060	2,426
Cuba	14,778	—	5
Spain	6,117	50	326
Victoria (Australia)	5,517	—	1,185
New South Wales	2,338	—	83
South Africa	3,692	—	40
Other British possessions	1,322	109	1,103
Peru	2,830	547	545
United States	2,264	1,188	628
Other parts	7,264	499	7,567

These 78,641 tons of ore may reasonably be estimated at upwards of 1,000,000l. in value; and as there were 191,798 tons sold in Cornwall during the same period, and fetched nearly 1,250,000l., it follows that, at the lowest calculation, there were 2,250,000l. worth of ore converted into copper by the fourteen smelting firms; and as this, of course, necessitates the application of an immense capital, it cannot be wondered at that large profits are demanded. If they were more than commensurate with justice, the so called monopoly would certainly not be permitted to exist. Swansea still stands at the head of the list of importing ports—40,194 tons of ore, 13,618 tons of regulus, and 1342 tons of unwrought copper, having been received there; and Liverpool figures for 29,639 tons of ore, 4583 tons of regulus, and 2851 tons of other descriptions of copper; next follows London, for 6794 tons of ore, 257 tons of regulus, and 2978 tons of other descriptions; Newcastle, Bristol, Cork, Southampton, and Shields following in rotation.

We exported 24,787 tons of British Copper, being an increase of less than 650 tons on the preceding year. Of this, 6719 tons was unwrought, in bricks, pigs, &c.; 2644 tons was in coin (244 tons of which was sent to British territories in the East Indies); 15,165 tons consisted of sheets, nails, and mixed and yellow metal; 35 tons of wire; and 2603 tons of wrought copper of other descriptions. The principal ports of shipment were London, Liverpool, Swansea, and Hull: 11,761 tons having been shipped from London, 8681 tons from Liverpool, 2257 tons from Swansea, and 1233 tons from Hull. Our best customer for copper was our territories in the East Indies; France, Holland, Belgium, the Hanse Towns, Turkey, and Italy being next in succession. From the return, it appears that our British copper was thus disposed of:—

	Unwrought.	Wrought.	Total.
East Indies	2484	6175	8659
France	349	1433	1782
Holland	95	—	95
Belgium	1032	417	1449
Hanse Towns	774	123	897
Turkey	24	1370	1394
Italy	374	841	1215
Other parts	565	6413	6978

The shipments of Foreign Copper and Copper Ore were all from London, Liverpool, Hull, Newhaven, and Glasgow—1654 tons representing the trade of the three latter ports combined. The total quantity exported was—Ore, 1380 tons; regulus, 49 tons; and metal, 2421 tons. Of the ore, 740 tons were sent to the Hanse Towns, 552 tons to France, and 78 tons to Holland, the remaining 11 tons being exported to Prussia and the United States. The whole of the regulus was sent to Holland. Of unwrought copper, Holland took 3364 tons; Prussia, 237 tons; Hanover, 1564 tons; Italy, 144 tons; and British territories in the East Indies,

1304 tons; the remainder being sent to Belgium, France, Denmark, the Hanse Towns, and Turkey. Of the part wrought copper, which includes bars, rods, and ingots, France took 415 tons; the Hanse Towns, 137 tons; Prussia, 124 tons; and Italy, 104 tons; the remainder going to Holland, Belgium, East Indies, Hanover, and Denmark.

Of Tin, we imported 2955 tons of metal,—of which Holland furnished 2098 tons; British territories in the East Indies, 473 tons; and Singapore, 137 tons; Peru, China, the United States, Belgium, and Chili following in succession. Of tin ore and regulus, we imported 628 tons, of which Victoria supplied us with 353 tons, and Peru with 216 tons; France, New South Wales, British North America, &c., likewise furnishing trifling quantities. We exported 2327 tons of British tin; 298 tons of foreign tin; and 4 tons of foreign tin ore and regulus. These exports were disposed of as follows:—

	British.	Foreign.	Total.
France	597	48	645
United States	330	173	503
Turkey	336	0	336
Russia	268	3	271
Spain and the Canaries	132	17	149
Italy	104	42	146
Other parts	557	21	578

Our import of SPELTER was 28,725 tons, being an increase upon last year of 5724 tons; of lapis calaminaris, 2012 tons; and of oxide of zinc, 533 tons. Of spelter, Prussia furnished 9338 tons; the Hanse Towns, 8426 tons; Belgium, 4058 tons; the remainder coming from Denmark, Spain, France, and the United States. Of calamine, Spain sent 1193 tons, and France 819 tons. The oxide of zinc was derived as follows:—From the United States, 340 tons; Belgium, 171 tons; Holland, 13 tons; and France, 9 tons. The total exports were—Metal: 3985 tons of British, and 3727 tons of foreign. Of this, British territories in the East Indies took 2455 tons of British, and 2594 tons foreign; and British settlements in Australia, 544 tons of British, and 167 tons foreign; the United States, China, Turkey, and our South African possessions being next in succession.

The increase in the imports of LEAD has been considerable, the figures being—Pig and sheet lead, 14,139 tons; lead ore, 2316 tons; and white lead, 89 tons. The ports into which the greater portion of this has been imported are London, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Glasgow. The countries from which we have derived our supply are the following:—

	Pig and sheet.	Lead ore.	White lead.
Spain	12,636	305	1
France	624	323	1
Holland	554	10	21
Portugal	130	40	—
Belgium	25	4	59
South Australia	—	922	—
Other parts	170	712	7

Our exports of British lead were—Ore, 352 tons; pig and rolled lead, 17,645 tons; shot, 1910 tons; litharge, 4901 tons; red lead, 2292 tons; white lead, 2684 tons. Of foreign lead, we exported 203 tons of pig and sheet, and 18 tons of white lead. The countries to which the British lead was exported were—

	Ore.	Pig and rolled.	White.	Shot.
Colonies and British possessions	5594	98	1197	2087
Russia	3560	—	59	1
United States	3208	—	363	136
China	2042	—	184	293
France	730	—	5	85
Brazil	654	—	341	40
Hanse Towns	268	—	35	1254
Java	253	—	—	25
Portugal	173	—	285	117
Egypt	49	197	164	5
Other parts	1047	57	369	1129

Taking the whole return, it appears that although, as stated, the increase, compared with the preceding year, is not so marked as it has been, the trade with the colonies is gradually improving, and altogether the metal trades were in a healthy position.

For some years since, one of the most important mineral districts of the United Kingdom, the Stiperstones range, in the Shelve district of Salop, was allowed to lay neglected; within the last few months, however, some considerable activity has been displayed there, and influential companies are now about to work several mines in the locality.

In previous articles we have alluded to the capability of the district, as well as to its geological features, and in another column will be found some further details of the several mines. These can be easily worked, have already under former proprietors made good returns, and there is no question but that they would now, under careful and economical management, be equally as profitable. At West Snailbeach they are now getting large quantities of barytes: nearly 4000 tons of this can be obtained annually, while the blende raised from the Bog Mine, hitherto considered valueless, now fetches in the market 4l. per ton. The mines are well situated for all purposes of transport, and the produce can be easily realised. Judging from the future prospects, based upon a knowledge of what has already been effected, we may venture to be of opinion that the mines of the Stiperstones range are of the most promising nature, and that they are likely to prove very desirable investments.

The duty of every true patriot is to add to the welfare of his country by every practicable and justifiable measure in his power. It has been truly and beautifully said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where one only had previously been produced is a true patriot. He, therefore, who promotes the industrial progress of his country is entitled to the same noble distinction.

Proof, if any were wanting, of the vast benefits derivable from mining pursuits may be advanced, *ad infinitum*, from the mining districts of this country, and more recently from the vigorous proceedings in Ireland, where one success has stimulated another, until they have become an acknowledged benefit and blessing to the entire kingdom. We rejoice to perceive that the good work once begun is being continued with considerable extensions. Recent advices from Ireland state that explorations for mineral are being continually made; and where so done judiciously, have been crowned with success.

With such examples before them, it is surprising our northern brethren have been so apathetic in this important "march of the times;" that the well-known perseverance of the Scots should have allowed their mountain ranges, which contain all the elements of a great mining country, to have lain so long dormant, or rather neglected; for it must be confessed the present race do not emulate, in this particular, the noble and worthy endeavours of their forefathers, traces of whose mining ability and extensive works are frequently to be found, exciting the wonder and admiration of even practised modern professionals. Nor are recent proofs wanting that where mining pursuits have been properly conducted—that is to say, with adequate capital and scientific management—paramount reward has followed as assuredly as in the best localities in the before-named districts. We could name old works that have been resumed with the most brilliant prospects to the shareholders in the undertakings; these, however, have been prosecuted by English enterprise and English capital—Englishmen, of course, reaping a proportionate benefit. The profits to the Scottish landlords and labourers will soon teach truths to themselves; and we sincerely hope that these combined will arouse Scottish energy and industry, both which in foreign lands conduce so greatly to the honour and fame of Caledonia's sons.

Science, showering as it continually does blessings in its path, has materially altered the standing of mining in Great Britain; and in no part of these islands is this more conspicuous than in Scotland, whose coal appears by nature to be placed for her peculiar advantage, at present enabling minerals to be utilised which had until lately been considered worthless or injurious. We are assured by an eminent practical mining authority that the hills in the south-west of Scotland abound with lodes of lead, blende, copper, and iron, as well as sulphur; and that he has even detected mercury amongst the minerals found in the rocks adjoining the granite ranges, where metamorphosed and highly mineralised strata are prevalent, only waiting the practised eye, the sturdy hand, the persevering industry, and the necessary expenditure of the miner for their development. Surely all these can be obtained and retained by Scottish energy. This principle, at once the pride and glory of her sons, has made Greenock and Glasgow what they are, Aberdeen and Dundee what they are. Science has placed Edinburgh on the proud pinnacle of glory she enjoys. Here, then, are all the elements. We feel assured that in Scotland, as in Ireland, it wants but the will—the way we point out; that will once announced, example will beget imitation—imitation command success. We shall be proud to herald the commencement of an era for vigorous metallic mining in Scotland, which we are assured will be attended by successful results to the founders and possessors of such properties.

We shall probably return to the subject, and publish some facts to prove

the soundness of our surmises, in the hope that attention may be drawn to so important an affair, and that capital may be invested in so excellent and secure a channel, to which the exploration of foreign schemes bears no comparison in reality, or facilities for personal examination.

The Third Annual Examination in connection with the BRISTOL SCHOOL OF MINES will commence on Monday, when Professor RAMSAY, assisted by Messrs. LIONEL BROUGH and G. C. GREENWELL, will undertake the examination of bailiffs, overmen, and others engaged in the management of mines, with a view to the granting of certificates for proficiency, and other rewards to such as appear entitled to them. In order to make the examination as useful as possible, it will be open to the more intelligent class of colliers who wish to qualify themselves for overmen and managers of mines. From the abstracts of the very excellent papers read before the institution by Messrs. COSSHAM, GREENWELL, BROUGH, PALMER, FRYAR, and others, which have been published in the MINING JOURNAL, the nature of the instruction imparted will be fairly judged of, and from its thoroughly practical character the certificates of the Bristol Mining School cannot fail to be received by all connected with the superior management of collieries as one of the most reliable testimonials which an under-officer could possess.

On Monday, the day appropriated to the examination of bailiffs and overmen, questions on the following subjects will be put—practical mining, timbering and ventilating, boring, machinery, carrying roads, putting in dams, the causes of accidents and the best way of preventing them, geology, &c.; and on Tuesday, when the students of the School will be examined, the subjects will be—Surveying, Levelling, and Plan-Drawing: including surface and underground surveying, with and without the magnetic needle, and the drawing of vertical sections of mines and geological sections. Mining and Machinery: including boring, sinking, tabbing, winding, pumping, underground haulage, and the construction and principles of the steam-engine, and its various applications in mining operations. Working Coal and other Minerals: including cutting coal, driving ways and timbering, narrow and long work, in thick and thin seams, and at different inclinations. Ventilating and Prevention of Accidents: including natural and artificial ventilation, ventilating working faces, the nature and management of gases, the safety lamp, the prevention of accidents from falls of mineral, explosion of fire-damp, and in shafts, and the management and supervision of mines. Geology and Mineralogy: the general principles and teaching of geology, and its practical applications, including distinguishing simple minerals, their properties, and uses in mining.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE IN NEW GRANADA.

The Republic of New Granada is year by year increasing in importance, and as the Government are fully alive to the importance of obtaining the assistance of English capital, and equally well aware that such assistance can only be obtained by offering adequate inducement, it may reasonably be anticipated that ere long the Republic will become a great commercial nation. All the States have the advantage of universal suffrage, vote by ballot, absolute liberty of the press, and complete religious freedom; the climate is salubrious—Europeans usually enjoying perfect health, and epidemic diseases are unknown. New Granada abounds with magnificent locations, situated upon upland plateaus several thousand feet above the level of the sea, with streams flowing into the great rivers which intersect the country, affording every facility for the transport of produce. The most celebrated of these locations are the Plain of Bogota, the valley of the Lower Cauca, the Upper and Lower Magdalena, the district of Boyaca, &c., all delightfully situated, well timbered, and affording to planters and emigrants selections for residences equal for health, beauty of scenery, and agricultural capability to those found in any quarter of the globe.

The landed concessions embrace all the unworked mines and minerals, which include gold, platinum, silver, lead, coal, iron, &c. The mountain ranges mostly contain auriferous deposits. The sea shore abounds in pearls, tortoiseshell, coral, &c. Emeralds and other precious stones are found in considerable quantities. Among the staples now produced are sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, tobacco, rice, and maize. It is anticipated that the cotton alone would afford an immense field for enterprise, as during the last 40 years the consumption in Great Britain has increased from 80,000,000 to 900,000,000 lbs., while the additional growth of cotton has not for some years kept pace with the increased demand.

Passing to the mineral resources of New Granada, which are more within our province, it appears that an adequate and judicious outlay of capital could scarcely fail to be profitable to the adventurers—gold, silver, platinum, quicksilver, copper, lead, coal, and iron being found in large quantities in various parts. The working of the mines has, of course, vastly fallen off since the time of the Spaniards, still the produce of gold is considerable, but it is difficult to obtain any satisfactory statistics concerning it. Other minerals are abundant. Sulphur may be obtained in great quantities crude, and nearly pure, from the volcanoes; and nitre is easily procured, as also sulphate of iron. Dunlop, who paid considerable attention to the mines and minerals, observes that though the vegetable productions are valuable, the hidden treasure is scarcely of inferior worth, and in no part of the world are mines so generally found in nearly every district; many of these were successfully worked after the Conquest, and during the Spanish dominion. Besides the mines of gold and silver there are others containing lead in nearly a pure state, the ore yielding 90 per cent. of metal, in some specimens 25 per cent. of silver is said to be mixed with the lead; there are also some rich mines of iron, which produce a purer and more malleable metal than any imported from Europe. Five leagues north of San Miguel are a number of mines, principally of silver; among them was one called La Carolina, worked by a Spaniard about forty years ago. The mines of Tobacco were celebrated, and although worked in a rude manner without machinery, yielded upwards of \$1,000,000 annually. There are some mines which still produce a considerable amount of the precious metal, although not one-tenth of what they formerly yielded. The hills abound in gold and silver, generally intermixed, and though some of them have been excavated to any depth, or worked by proper machinery, they formerly yielded a large amount per year, and with European capital the produce would still be great. Copper mines have also been discovered, yielding a large percentage of copper. The copper ores, by an English traveller, informs us, are chiefly without sulphur, or any other combination which requires calcination, and may all be smelted in a common blast-furnace with the aid of equal quantities of ironstone, which lies in large quantities on the surface of the hilly country; the ores are what the Spanish miners call *metal de color*—red and blue oxides and green carbonates, and now and then the brown, or pigeon-breasted. They cut easily and smoothly with the knife, and yield from 25 to 60 per cent.; the copper veins are generally vertical, and the larger ones run east and west.

There is ample evidence of the existence of coal in workable quantities. Dr. Cullen, with whom the readers of the *Mining Journal* are already acquainted, remarks that he saw specimens of coal which had been obtained from Cienaga on the Sinu, and that coal had also been found on the Carare, a branch of the Magdalena, and he had been assured by a reliable authority of its existence on the Magdalena itself. Coal of excellent quality is obtained in the neighbourhood of the Plain of Bogota, and he considered the existence of coal in Veraguas, Chiriqui, and Costa Rica, on the Magdalena and Sinu Rivers, in Vancouver's Island, the Aleutian Archipelago, Amoy, and the Island of Formosa, was a great point in favour of the theory proceeding from the Isthmus of Darien to China by great circle sailing. A recent discovery has been made at the village of Tarraba of a large bed of coal upwards of six miles in length and 150 feet in breadth; and with regard to the quality of the coal, Senor Jimenez, of San Jose, states that it appears to be very superior. It is proposed to form a company under the Limited Liability Act, upon a basis similar to that upon which the East India Company was founded; and as it will be under the direct patronage of the New Granadian Government, a successful issue consequently may be confidently anticipated.

RICH MINING DISTRICT.—In the district extending from Camborne to Chacewater, occupying a surface about 6 miles in length, and averaging about 2½ miles in breadth, a greater amount of felspathic rocks and secondary granite is, I think, to be found than in any other place of equal extent. From this district, which includes the Camborne, Illogan, Redruth, and Gwennap mines, have been raised, at a low computation, copper ores of the value of 30,000,000 sterling. The present annual returns of copper ore from this 15 square miles of surface is about 500,000, equal to the produce of all the other mines in Cornwall and Devon. In addition to this vast amount of copper ores, this same district is yielding annually, I think,

about 120,000, worth of tin, taking the price at 60s. a ton for black tin. No other district of 15 miles square is to be found, I suppose, in the world which has afforded so much mining employment as this, or has been so productive of metallic ores.—CHARLES THOMAS.

MALLEABLE IRON DIRECT FROM THE ORE.—Under the care of Mr. J. G. Martien, to whom we have frequently referred as the originator of the pneumatic process which Mr. Bessemer has just succeeded in perfecting, Renton's process has been brought into practical working order, and it is anticipated that the manufacture of good merchantable iron direct from the ore will ere long be generally adopted. Mr. Martien has not, however, permitted this to cause him to neglect the pneumatic process, and he relies upon it for superseding all other processes where cheap iron is desired, more especially as the Germans declare his invention equally effective and more cheaply applied than those of Mr. Bessemer. Indeed, we are assured that if we first melt the iron in the blast-furnace, when it is ready to tap subject it to Martien's process, and whilst still fluid allow it to run over wet brushwood and into water to granulate it, and afterwards puddle the granules in the ordinary way, a metal of a very superior quality is produced, at one-fourth of the price which metal of similar quality could be obtained by any other means.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—It appears that Mr. Taylor's patent for refining crude iron by the use of hydrogen gas is now creating some attention, many regarding the application of hydrogen to that purpose as a novelty. Far from such being the case, however, there are several patents long previous to Mr. Taylor's, under which the use of hydrogen gas is claimed, and the inventions for the use of steam in a similar manner for obtaining hydrogen indirectly, have been very numerous. In December, 1855, Mr. J. S. Dawes proposed to apply to the blast, or smelting-furnace, in addition to the atmospheric air, pure hydrogen gas, or the hydrogen obtained by the decomposition of water. The gas is introduced either mixed with the air or by separate tuyeres. In November, 1852, Messrs. Lea and Hunt invented some improvements, which consisted in applying the carburetted hydrogen gas obtained from the making of coke to heat the furnaces used in the manufacture of iron. The iron was placed in the puddling-furnace in the usual way, but instead of an ordinary fire-grate being used, its place is occupied by a chamber in which the gas contained in an independent gasometer is burnt, the supply of air being regulated at pleasure. In March, 1855, Mr. Mickle provisionally specified the introduction of coal gas into the blast-furnace by blast-pipes, or other suitable means. Again, in April, 1856, Mr. Joseph Gilbert Martien in his specification says, when the iron contains sulphur chlorine should be passed through to remove it; if it also contain some oxide of iron, hydrogen, or carburetted hydrogen, may be used. Under Mr. Taylor's patent, the gas traversing the crude iron by numerous minute streams refines in a few minutes a charge of 5 cwt. In order to test the merits of the invention on the large scale, experiments were conducted last week at one of the iron-works in South Wales, where the gas was introduced to the puddling-furnace. The effect was said to be very satisfactory, the gas readily absorbing the impurities. The iron came to maturity at once, and in a short time the whole charge was made into bars of superior iron. By the agency of hydrogen gas it is expected that the puddling process can be reduced one-half—double the quantity of work being done in the same time, and with the same quantity of fuel, whilst the expense of the gas would not exceed 6d. per ton of iron treated. Thus the process is expected to reduce the price of manufacture to a large extent, and at the same time improve the quality of the iron. In the above experiments no alterations were made in the furnaces, as the tube containing the nozzles is fitted with several universal joints, the nozzles being admitted in the same manner as the puddling irons.

REWAH COPPER.—Some English officers have lately been in the State of Rewah, in consequence of the late operations. Rewah is one of the hill States of Rajpootana, in Central India, in a country abounding with minerals, but almost undeveloped, the hills being surrounded with jungles, and the jungles full of tigers, and there being no roads and no enterprise. This is a state of affairs which will be rapidly changed, as the hill districts of India are now receiving special attention, on account of their milder climate and suitability for English settlers. Rewah has been only frequented by visitors to the gigantic cataracts, falls of 400 ft. each, which will show the precipitous formation of the country, as it has been the occasional resort of sportsmen. The country is only 100 miles south of Allahabad, at the head of steam navigation on the Ganges, and on the East India Railway, now partly open and in progress. It is full of mines of coal, copper, and lead, and marble quarries of the richest description. The diamond mines are a remarkable mineralogical feature. The Hill of Diamonds is a hill in Punnah, three days' journey from Bandah station. It is said to contain beds of large sized diamonds, but his Highness the Rajah has prohibited any person from digging in search of them, from a superstitious idea that if any one were to dig there the people would all vanish from the country. A German went there in 1854, and an Englishman has just been there. He states that some of the small diamonds are got out by native adventurers, who yearly visit the diamond mines, from Lucknow, Cawnpore, Benares, and Mirzapore. The diamond mines extend over a surface of 24 square miles, and four kinds are found. They are mostly sought for in ochreous yellow earth, under rocks of gritstone, and also detached in the torrents of the hills during the months of July, August, and September. They are of great brilliancy and first water, and are thus classified:—First, the Bantaspit, or white sort, per carat (this is uncut), valued at Rewah at 3l. 16s.; second, the Moteechor, the carat weight being worth 2l. 12s. 3d.; third, the Kulloo, with a dark brown shade, worth 25s. per carat; and fourth, the Gheea, diamonds of unknown value. Iron ore abounds in the diamond country, but no attempt is made to smelt it.

ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY.—The arbitration between the Government and this company as to the quality of the Acadian iron for the purposes of cannon manufacture has been concluded. At the formation of the Acadian Iron Company a contract had been entered into by the vendors of the property to supply 2000 tons pig-iron to Government, under certain conditions. This contract was handed over to the company to be completed by them. In the course of its fulfilment nearly half the quantity had been delivered up to Nov., 1857. The usual certificates had been given by the proper authorities as to the fitness of the iron delivered for the use of the Royal Standard Gun Factory, at Woolwich, and payment made. Further large deliveries of iron took place, and on applying for payment the directors were informed that this iron, if found fit for the use of the Royal Gun Factory, would be taken in exchange for a portion of the previous deliveries, already certified as fit for the Government service, and paid for upon such certificates. On enquiry, the directors were then told that most of these first deliveries had been found unserviceable, and they were now called upon to remove and replace them by other iron. The directors considered that, after sufficient time had been allowed for examination, these deliveries having been duly certified as serviceable, they could not consent to such a proposal; and, after much negotiation, it was agreed that as to the iron delivered and paid for the transactions should be considered as settled, but that the whole of the last delivery, about 600 tons, should be paid for as being weighed into store at Woolwich at 62. 15s. per ton. If on examination it should be found equal to the conditions in the contract, the additional 22. per ton (making up the contract price of 84. 15s. per ton) was to be paid. This iron was, upon chemical analysis alone, stated not to comply with the contract, and the payment of the remaining 22. per ton has been withheld. The conditions of the contract require an amount of purity in the iron which has been determined by chemical analysis, and is referred to certain samples, of which the directors have no knowledge, and also by practical results, which can only be arrived at by casting cannon from the Acadian iron alone. The directors have no information that this has been done, while, at the same time, they have every reason to feel quite confident that no such practical trial has been made at Woolwich or elsewhere by the Government, to determine the fitness or otherwise of the Acadian iron for the service of the Royal Gun Foundry. Convinced by the high reputation which the Acadian iron bore, wherever fairly put to the test by engineers and founders, the directors had an interview with the authorities at the War Office, when it was arranged that 5 tons of the Acadian pig-iron should be sent to Woolwich for trial. This iron was delivered in September last, and, as in the former cases, was rejected on a chemical analysis alone. A request was then made that the matter might be referred to two scientific gentlemen, one to be chosen by the Government and one by the directors, with power to those gentlemen, in case of necessity, to call in a third. The Government first selected Mr. Bloxam, professor of chemistry at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and afterwards appointed Dr. Nood, Chemical Laboratory, Medical School of St. George's Hospital, instead of Mr. Bloxam. The company selected Mr. F. J. Brannwell, consulting engineer, of Great George-street, Westminster. These gentlemen subsequently called in Mr. W. Fairbairn, F.R.S., the eminent engineer, as umpire. The statement of the umpire and the report are too voluminous to publish, but it may be stated that the tables contain the result of experiments which must be extremely valuable to all connected with the iron trade. The umpire has confirmed the rejection of the iron by the Government, on the ground that it contained a portion of silicon, as appears from chemical analysis. Eminent opinions are given in proof that silicon does not practically injure or militate against the strength of cast-iron, and the result of the experiments fully maintains these opinions. Mr. J. V. N. Bazalgette (the secretary of the company), in remarking upon the result of the arbitration, calls attention to the fact that the umpire has also decided upon the chemical analysis alone, leaving entirely out of the question the important fact that a tensile strength of 44,000 lbs. per square inch had been obtained by the Acadian cast-iron. Mr. R. Musket, perhaps the highest authority in this country upon such a subject, states that, after reading the reports and opinions, he considers that common sense and a convincing fact have been sacrificed to chemical dogmas; and that, as far as the experiments have gone, silicon not only does not weaken or deteriorate cast-iron, but that it has a softening and toughening effect, rendering it less rigid

but more tenacious, and less liable to snap asunder—qualities which would be thought to render the Acadian iron especially suitable for the purposes of ordnance. Mr. Brannwell says, that on reference to the statements it will be seen that the best of the bars of cast-iron and scrap iron gave results which in his mind are conclusive as to the iron being of the highest quality for strength, both transverse and tensile; and Mr. W. Fairbairn (the umpire) admits that it is but justice to remark that the Acadian iron exhibits a fair average tenacity, and is suitable for many purposes in which high powers of resistance are alone required; and in the same report, by his own comparative tables, he shows that the same Acadian iron is superior to the others with which he compared it. The conclusion which naturally arises, therefore, must be that if the Government test in this country is to be taken as conclusive, then a chemical analysis must be trusted on all occasions where strength and all the practical good qualities of iron are required, although the practical results derived from experiments should prove it to be utterly worthless—that, in fact, in all future operations the engineer and foundryman are to be guided by theory, and throw practical results to the winds.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

JUNE 23.—The share market continues dull, and business is limited, in consequence of the depression of the copper standard. There is now about 27l. difference per ton between the price given by the smelters for ore copper and the price of cake copper in the market. It is, therefore, obvious that if the smelters can succeed in upholding the price of copper to the consumer, they must make considerable profits on the ores which they purchase now at a comparatively low rate from the miner. The statement, however, is, on the part of the smelters, that they are doing very little business with consumers, and that what they are buying from week to week is only at present adding to their metallic stock. That may be so to a certain extent, but, at the same time, the cheapness of money enables them to increase their stocks, and keep them in hand, without having to pay a large amount of interest; and the result will be when the foreign copper is to some extent cleared off, and consumption increases, those gentlemen will make a very handsome profit on the ores they are now purchasing from the miner at a low standard. This is the advantage of being in a position, as the smelters are, to regulate the price of copper to the consumer, as well as the price of ores paid to the miner. But would it not be well if some of the largely productive mines would hold back some portion of their ores until they can get better prices, and then they might secure some part of the benefit which otherwise will all fall into the hands of the smelters? A movement in this way has been already commenced, and, probably, it will be to a larger extent followed. The consideration, however, that deters from such a course is the very general belief that the standard has arrived at about its lowest point, and that if it does not go lower there will be no necessity for withholding ores from the market, as in very many previous years the standard has been lower than it is now. Although the market for tin has been somewhat declining a good price is still paid, and black tin of good produce will make 70l. per ton and upwards.

West Seton shares are a little better in price, and the mine continues to be very productive. The western levels are the best in depth, the 110 west producing 9 tons per fm., and the 100 west 8 tons. A winze a little further west than the 110 and produces no less than 17 tons per fm., worth nearly 120l. per fm. The 82 and the 90 west, though promising, are unproductive. East of the shaft, the 100 and 110 are producing stones of ore; but in the 82 east, further from the shaft, there is a fine lode, worth from 30l. to 40l. per fm., and a winze sinking below the same level produces 12 tons per fm. The stopes and pitches in the mine are also very productive; there are three stopes in the back of the 100 west which produce 33 tons per fm. This is on the south lode, and there are good prospects of considerable returns also from the north lode when it is further developed. The eastern ground in this mine is much more productive than was expected of it some time ago. For many years the mine was poor, but the adventurers persevered, at considerable outlay, and they have now received nearly 70,000l. in dividends. Carn Brea Mine is looking well, and the shares are about 70. East Basset is looking somewhat better, and the shares have a little advanced. Grambler shares are about 60l. Wheal Clifford is looking very well, and in a condition to raise very large quantities of ore. From the western part of the mine, the agents estimate that they shall raise 800 tons of copper ore in the two months, making a produce of 8 per cent. The 208 east is one of the finest ends to be seen in the county; the end is carrying on about 6 feet wide, and the lode for that width is worth nearly 120l. per fm.; there is more lode standing south, which may also prove very valuable when it is cut into. There are three stopes near the 208 end, which alone produce from 50 to 60 tons per fm. of good ore, worth about 350l. per fm. in the aggregate, or probably more. In the eastern part of the mine the stopes and pitches are producing about the usual quantities of ore, and improvements may be expected in the 190 fathom level ends east and west. St. Day United continues to look well in the deep levels on Trussell's lode; the 144 west is worth in the end about 40l. per fathom. Copper Hill is looking encouraging at some points. At Buller and Basset, the lode in the shaft is highly promising. At Camborne Vein, the lode is productive in the 222 fathom level east, where it is very favourable for a large and improving course of tin. Wheal Margaret shares are from 62l. to 65l. Wheal Providence about 65l. Rosewarne United has a rich lode in the 80 east, worth 50l. per fm., and a rise above that level is worth about the same amount. The 80 west is expected to improve, looking at the ore ground gone down in the 70, and at other points the mine is looking favourable. South Tolgus shares are about 68l. Wheal Margery is doing tolerably well, and the shares will probably go higher. Trevelyan Consols have been looking well lately, and attracting some notice.

The price of "jack," or blende ores, is at present, it is believed, much lower than it should be, on account of the trade being in few hands. Surely it might be worth the attention of some capitalists, as the trade is becoming of increasing importance, and those who are now concerned in it have far too much to themselves, and, there is no doubt, realise considerable profits. If a better price could be given for the ores, an immense quantity of jack might be raised from the Cornish mines.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JUNE 23.—The Coal and Iron Trades here continue in the same position as last reported. A meeting of the ironmasters of the North of England was held at Middlesbrough, on Friday last, Mr. Bolckow, of the extensive firm of Bolckow and Vaughan, occupied the chair, and representatives of all the leading firms in the North of England were present. The Chairman explained that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration a resolution passed by the Glasgow ironmasters at their last meeting; they having resolved, in consequence of the great accumulation of stocks, to blow a number of furnaces out. It was stated at the meeting that in this district there was less accumulation of stock than in Scotland and some other localities, North of England iron being in greater demand for immediate use, whilst the Scotch iron is disposed of chiefly to meet a more speculative demand; it is, however, certain that in all districts the supply has of late been much in excess of the demand. The fact mentioned with regard to North of England iron augurs well for its iron trade, and the quality of its metal. The meeting finally resolved to support the Scotch masters, and co-operate with them in reducing stocks. Several new furnaces are near completion in the Middlesbrough district—two belonging to Messrs. Snowden and Hopkins, and those of Messrs. Jones and Co. Messrs. Gilkes, Willes, and Co. are also erecting another furnace to their establishment. It would be surprising indeed if, considering the rapid increase of blast-furnaces in this district, a glut should not occur, sooner or later.

The French Consul in Newcastle, in pursuance of directions received from the French Minister of Marine, has caused a circular to be issued to the steam coal collieries in this district supplying coals for the use of the French steam navy, which are understood to be the following:—West Hartley (Main), Buddle's West Hartley, Carr's Hartley, Davison's West Hartley, Bobsbie West Hartley, Ravensworth's West Hartley, Bower's West Hartley, and Hoyland Hall. The following is a copy of the circular: Newcastle, June 14.—I am directed by the Minister of Imperial Marine, that desiring to obtain the best possible guarantee for the quality and proper screening of the coals furnished to this department, his Excellency has decided that for the future a preference will be given to those collieries of which the produce contains the least quantity of small, and that the names of the mines of which the coals give rise to complaints, either on the subject of quality or the proportion of small, will be struck off the list of the French Marine. I trust that you will have the goodness to give the necessary directions in this respect, that the produce of your mines may continue to be favourably received by the Administration of the Imperial Marine. I beg that you will please to acknowledge the receipt of the present letter.—*COUNT DE MONTMOUT, Consul of France.*

This circular will, there is little doubt, stimulate colliery agents at the works to send the coals in as good a state as possible to the shipping places; but unless great care is taken to prevent a mixture of different coals at

NEWLY INVENTED SAFETY-LAMP FOR MINERS.—Mr. S. S. Kenrick (formerly a coal proprietor in Flintshire, but now of St. Heller's, Jersey), exhibited, at the Royal Institution, his newly invented safety-lamp for miners. The lamp, now in use, with being to provide for them more light than they obtain from the old lamps now in use, with greater security from danger. To increase the brilliancy of the light, air is admitted into the oil-pail at the top through two short tubes, about 1-15th of an inch in diameter, and greater security is obtained by various internal arrangements, which prevent the flame from ascending when brought into combustible air, and by giving it greater air strength. Mr. Kenrick states that no external agitation of the air outside the lamp can affect the flame. He is very sanguine with respect to the success of his lamp, which he says can be manufactured cheaply in large numbers. He considers, also, that oil will be found much more economical than candles, now so much used, and so exceedingly dangerous. In connection with this important subject there were laid on the table the original drawings made by Sir Humphry Davy himself when constructing his safety-lamp, the explanatory MSs. (belonging to the Royal Institution Library).

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.—A PRACTICAL
CHEMIST of very great experience in erecting plant and managing a factory, with a thorough knowledge of counting-house business, an extensive connection, and £10,000 of capital, WISHES THE MANAGEMENT or a PARTNERSHIP in a CHEMICAL WORK, or he would represent any country factory in London for the sale of chemicals. All applications confidential.—Apply to "Chymicus," 8, Birch-lane, City, London.

ENGINE, PUMPS, AND CAPSTAN FOR SALE.—ONE
HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, of 30 horse power, with governors, all complete, two spurs wheels, with double crank shaft to work two sets of pumps. Also, ONE SET of 12 in. PUMPS, 75 yards long, with clock and bucket pieces, wide windrope and bolts, complete. ONE LARGE POWERFUL CAPSTAN, fitted with spur gear of an iron complete. Also, capstan rope, about 90 yards long. The whole of the above were put down new two years ago. They may be removed in the month of July next, when they will no longer be required for their present purpose.—Apply at SHREPSBURY, Shropshire, Chester, where the above machinery may be seen at work.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHAIN AND ANCHOR WORKS,
BLANKET ROW, HULL, TO BE DISPOSED OF (the owner having retired from age). Also, TOOLS, FORGES, BELLOWS, an EXCELLENT HYDRAULIC PROVING MACHINE, and the STOCK IN TRADE, at a fair valuation. A rare opening for an energetic manufacturer.—Address, to "The Proprietor of the Chain Works," as above.

COAL FIELD TO BE LET.—TO BE LET, A COAL FIELD
of about 150 acres, situated near to Tamworth, in which are several seams of good coal, which have been proved by an adjoining colliery.—For particulars, apply to "A. Y. Z." Post-office, Tamworth.

FOR SALE, A 70 in. cylinder DIRECT ACTING PUMPING
ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with three boilers, about 36 tons.—For further particulars, apply to Capt. DALE, East Crinnis Mines, St. Austell, Cornwall; or of Mr. E. Kew, 27, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, in the SWANSEA
VALLEY, GLAMORGANSHIRE, the ABERCRAVE IRONWORKS, ANTHRACITE COAL COLLIERY, and LIMESTONE QUARRIES, together with their respective plant, workmen's cottages, &c. This valuable property is held under moderate royalties.—Apply to Mr. THOMAS WALTERS, Swansea; or Mr. MOSES DODD, 39, New Broad-street, City.

PUMPING ENGINE FOR SALE, 24 in. cylinder, 6 ft. stroke, equal
to 10 horse power, complete, at North Wheel Gilbert, St. Erth.—Apply to Mr. J. H. Hayle, Hayle, June 22, 1859.

ROTARY ENGINE WANTED, of not less than 24 in. cylinder,
with efficient boilers complete. Persons having such on sale may send particulars of description and price delivered at the Canon Tin Stream Works, Breston, Cornwall, Falmouth Harbour, Cornwall.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE HENWOOD, manager, No. 7, Globe-terrace, Lower-road, Islington, London.

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The tables do not profess to be cheap, but they ARE AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES AT WHICH ANY SOCIETY CAN PROMISE THE DESIRED BENEFITS.

WITH ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY OF SECURING THEM FOR EVERY MEMBER.

The affairs of the society are examined every five years, so that if members pay too much for any benefit they alone will have the profit. The examination of the society's affairs by the actuary, to the end of the year 1857, proves it to have been most successful and prosperous, and that it had conferred great advantages on its members. The invested balance exceeds £16,000. Up to the end of 1858, the benefits dispensed to its members, in the 10 years from its establishment, were as follow:—

For sick pay £5744 11 10 1/2

For life assurance, in sums of from £5 to £200 3755 11

For old age pay 671 19 4

For endowments 1243 9 3

For medical attendance 2038 14 11

The annual income of the society exceeds £6000.

Nearly 7500 members have been admitted, and they continue to join at a rate exceeding 600 per annum, a considerable number of whom are miners.

The society has 53 branches in operation in the principal towns in the three western counties. These branches are conducted by committees elected and from the members, and, as in also the case with the head office, the management is in the hands of the persons for whose benefit the society are intended, the society enjoying at the same time the security of investing its funds solely in the names of the above-named trustees, and having had the advantage of the practical advice and recommendation of these gentlemen and of the noble president and vice-presidents, who with others contributed liberally to defray the expenses incident to the formation and extension of the institution.

The board of management is ready to extend the advantages of the society by the formation of branches in towns or villages not yet supplied.

Copies of the rules, regulations, and all further information, may be obtained at the head office, 11, Bedford-circus, Exeter; or of the following branches in Devon and Cornwall:—

Branch. Local secretary. Medical officer.

ASHBURTON Mr. W. R. Whiteway E. F. Bean, Esq., and O. Kiernan, Esq.

BODMIN Mr. W. J. Hawke, saddler H. Mudger, Esq.

BOVEY TRACERY Mr. T. Mann, jun., school N. J. Haydon, Esq., master.

BUCKFASTLEIGH Mr. J. B. Butchers D. Phillips, Esq., and O. Kiernan, Esq.

CALINGTON Mr. J. G. Knight, school J. Kemphorne, Esq., & W. Brown, Esq., accountants.

CAMBROSE Mr. Richard Hugo J. Vincent, jun., Esq.

CHRISTOV Mr. John Cornish, accountant G. W. Lillies, Esq.

CHUDLEIGH Mr. W. Adams, tailor, &c. C. C. Moore, Esq., & G. W. Lillies, Esq.

DEVONPORT Mr. W. R. D. Gilbert, Tem- F. Row, Esq., M.D.

PERANCE HOTEL.

PLIMOUTH Messrs. Warr and Skinner, F. C. Bullimore, Esq., accountants.

HALE R. T. Heale, Esq., solicitor. George Vawdrey, Esq.

HELSTON Mr. J. Anthony, Savings' J. Wearne, Esq., & W. H. Boriase, Esq., Bank.

IPSWICH Mr. J. Harris, engineer E. Hartley, Esq.

LAKEARD Mr. W. T. Hancock A. Hingston, Esq.

NEWTON ABBOTT Mr. S. Clarke, printer Charles Gaye, Esq.

PERANCE Mr. W. H. Rodd, Princes-st. F. Boase, Esq.

PLYMOUTH Mr. H. H. Whipple, S. Cour- Dr. Jago, and Messrs. Freeman and tenay-street.

REDRUTH Mr. D. Barham & Mr. W. de James L. Hichens, Esq.

SOUTH MOLTON Mr. W. Oram, jun., accountant George Allerton, Esq.

ST. AUUSTELL Mr. T. Kinsman J. F. Berryman, Esq.

TAVISTOCK Mr. W. Welsh, accountant John G. Mitchell, Esq., and R. S. Jackson, Esq., of Beralston.

TOTNES Mr. Samuel Lane, tailor W. Gillard, & G. N. Thompson, Esq.

TRENTON Mr. W. Phillips, accountant W. H. Bullimore, Esq., M.D.

VADERIDGE Mr. W. M. Knapp, printer Robert Rendell, Esq., & Tokell, Esq.

Prospectuses, rules, &c., may be obtained from any of the local secretaries, who also will receive applications from persons desirous to become members; or of Mr. WILLIAM NESBIT, the secretary, 11, Bedford-circus, Exeter.

Board of Admiralty, Somerset House.

CONTRACT FOR MUSTARD SEED.—THE
COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that, on Thursday, the 14th July next, at Half-past One o'clock, they will be ready to TREAT with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford—

MUSTARD SEED {BROWN THIRTY QUARTERS.
WHITE THIRTY QUARTERS.

When to be delivered:—Half of each in a fortnight, and the remainder in a fortnight afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Tenders may be made for the whole, or any portion of the seed.

Their lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole, or for such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a greater quantity, or of not contracting for any, and also an unlimited power of selection. Samples of the seed (not less than two quarts of each) must be produced by the parties tendering.

The samples produced by persons whose tenders are not accepted, are requested to be taken away by them immediately after the contract has been decided.

No tender will be received unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose, and which may be obtained on application at the said office, or to the officer conducting the packet service at Liverpool, or to the Collector of Customs at Bristol.

Particular attention is called to the recent modifications of the conditions of contract, which may be seen at the said office, and at Liverpool and Bristol. No tender will be received after Half-past One o'clock on the day of treaty; and it will not be required that the party tendering, or an agent on his behalf, should attend at the office on the day of contract, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and his proposed sureties in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Mustard Seed," and must also be delivered at Somerset House.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset House, June 23, 1859.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINANCE, HOME, AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be READY, on or before FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1859, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to RECEIVE TENDERS, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—

THREE THOUSAND TONS OF COAL,
For steam navigation, to be delivered into stores at Madras. The tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine and Transport Department in the India Office, with conditions annexed, and they are to be left at the secretariat office at any time before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 1st July, 1859, after which hour no tender will be received.

India Office, June 14, 1859.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINANCE, HOME, AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be READY, on or before TUESDAY, the 8th July next, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY BRITISH IRON; and that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the secretariat office, where the proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said 5th day of July, 1859, after which hour no tender will be received.

India Office, June 21, 1859.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE SEVERN AND WYE RAILWAY
AND CANAL COMPANY ARE DESIROUS OF RECEIVING TENDERS for the EXECUTION OF CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS on their line and works, at Parkend, in the Forest of Dean. Plans, sections, and specifications may be seen at the office of the company, at Lydney, after the 27th June inst. Tenders must be sent in on or before the 5th of July. The company do not engage themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

Company's Office, Lydney, June 22, 1859.

TO CONTRACTORS, COLLIERY OWNERS, AND OTHERS.

CONTRACTOR'S PLANT TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE
TREATY, AT SILLOTH DOCK, NEAR CARLISLE.—TWO 20 HORSE HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINES, with boilers, &c., complete; makers, Cowans, Sheldon, and Co., Carlisle. Two sets of winding drums, driving gear, &c., complete, suitable for working inclines, or for colliery purposes. The above engines and drums are nearly new. ONE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE and TENDER; maker, Hawthorn, Newcastle. The whole of the above are in good working order.

Application to be made to Mr. NELSON, contractor, Carlisle; or to Mr. MIDDLETON, on the works, Silloth Dock.

FOR SALE, A LARGE SLATE QUARRY PROPERTY
in CARNARVONSHIRE, situated within 2 1/2 miles of a railroad that leads from another quarry, and 7 to the nearest seaport. The quarry has been opened, and is at constant work, by a few persons in the neighbourhood, who, for want of capital, have not the means of properly developing its capabilities. This property offers to capitalists an opportunity which cannot fail to remunerate all who invest. It contains two veins. The blocks are most admirable. Samples to be seen at the office of the Mining Journal, from the surface to 9 yards deep.—Apply to Mr. G. BRYNER, Highgate, Carnarvonshire.

COLLIERY PARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN OWNING
A LUCRATIVE COLLIERY, which has been working for some years, having taken a large tract of land on lease in the same neighbourhood, which he has proved by the usual trials to contain many regular and thick seams of coal, noted for gas, steam, and general purposes. DESIRES ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN to JOIN HIM in OPENING the SAME for a COLLIERY, capable in the course of a few months of yielding a profit of upwards of £20,000 per annum for several years. A line of railway, with passenger and goods station, is on the property. The ports of Liverpool, Holyhead, river and other desirable communication, are commanded. To save trouble, references to be exchanged in the first instance, and lowest incoming capital £15,000.—For further particulars and terms, apply to either Messrs. LACE, MARSHALL, GILL, and CLAY, solicitors, 1, Union-court, Liverpool; Messrs. STREAD and TYLER, solicitors, Romsey, Hants; Messrs. WALKER and SMITH, solicitors, Chester; C. F. WILSON, Esq., Dundee, Northamptonshire; HENRY STILES, Esq., solicitor, Manchester; Messrs. TREVETT and SON, solicitors, 2, Saxe-lane, Bucklersbury, London; F. J. HAND, Esq., solicitor, 6, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London; G. F. PHILLIPS, Esq., solicitor, Girdler's-hall, Basinghall-street, London; and HENRY BECKETT, Esq., F.G.S., mineral surveyor, &c., Wolverhampton.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN having a large connection of mining friends WISHES to UNDERTAKE the SALE of SHARES in GOOD MINES among his private connection. Parties wishing to engage his services may obtain further information on applying to THEODORE F. BRAMMOT, Esq., Warwick.

WANTED, by a respectable young man, aged 21, a SITUATION
as CLERK BOOK-KEEPER where trust and confidence is required, in lead mines or any other works. Good references, and security if required. Wages preferred.—Address, R. G. PRICE, White Grit Mines, Shrewsbury.

WANTED, A CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, from 45 to 50 in.
cylinder, with boilers complete. State the maker's name, mine where it was last worked, and where it may now be seen, with all particulars, and the lowest probable price, free on board.—Address, Capt. JAMES SKIDMING, Castleblaney, Ireland.

WANTED, A WATER-WHEEL, 50 ft. by 5 ft., wrought-iron
axle, with iron ring and buckets.—Particulars and price to be sent immediately to Capt. WM. EDWARDS, Plympton, Devon.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADE.
WANTED, A PARTNER who can command about £10,000, to JOIN in WORKING VALUABLE COAL AND IRON MINES in STAFFORDSHIRE.—Apply to Mr. JOHN F. TRUBSTAN, solicitor, 45, Queen-street, Wolverhampton.

TO MINING COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—A
METALLURGIC CHEMIST of considerable experience in mining and engineering operations, LATELY RETURNED from THREE YEARS' GEOLOGICAL TOUR of the various MINERAL and GOLD-BEARING DISTRICTS in the colony of NEW SOUTH WALES and VICTORIA, is DESIROUS of OFFERING his SERVICES to existing companies, or those in progress of formation, for working the metalliferous deposits of those localities. The advertiser would be willing to co-operate with one or two gentlemen of capital in the formation of a company for the carrying out of similar ends. First-class references.—Address, "N," Messrs. Gardner and Lovelock, No. 44, Basinghall-street.

TO PARENTS inclined to have an ACTIVE YOUTH INSTRUCTED in MINERAL ASSAYING, SMELTING, BOOK-KEEPING, and MINING in all its various branches.—For particulars, apply to Mr. N. EMMETT, Wells, Somerset.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, &c.—WANTED, by a
gentleman who has held a confidential position for the last 10 years (the greater portion of the time on a large colliery and ironstone works), a RE-ENGAGEMENT as CONFIDENTIAL and MANAGING CLERK, or CASHIER and BOOK-KEEPER. The advertiser is a first-rate accountant, is competent to take the commercial management of a large works in the absence of the principal, and from his knowledge of mining operations could render material service in the general oversight of a colliery.—Address, "Aleph," 68, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.

TO IRONMASTERS.—WANTED, an AGENCY for the SALE
of MERCHANTS' and STEEL IRON, for Sheffield and its neighbourhood. The advertiser has for the last fifteen years been connected with ironworks, and accustomed to call upon all large consumers of both the above irons, consequently known to them, and if well supported in quality and price, can command a fair amount of orders.—Address, "O. P. S.," Post-office, Sheffield.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.
THE ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO THE PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.
THE ADVERTISER has had MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the FORMATION and WORKING of MINING and OTHER COMPANIES. He is DESIROUS of an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, "A. B. C.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

C O L O N I A L B A N K

Subscribed capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up capital, £250,000.

The COURT OF DIRECTORS of the Colonial Bank HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that, in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July, 1859, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the proceedings of the corporation.

The transfer books of the corporation will be closed on the 18th inst., and re-opened on the 18th of July.

By order of the Court of Directors,
13, Bishopsgate-street Within, June 18, 1859.

C. A. CALVERT, Sec.

CENTRAL MINERA AND NORTH MINERA.
SPECIALISTS ARE ADVISED TO READ THE SPECIAL REPORTS JUST MADE on these mines before investing. These reports, showing the true position of the mines, will be forwarded on receipt of 10s. 6d. each, by "Mining Surveyor," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TAMAR LEAD SMELTING WORKS, IN BEERFERRIS,
DEVON.—THESE EXTENSIVE WORKS, situated on the banks of the Tamar River, are TO BE LET for a term, with immediate possession. The conditions of tenancy may be known on application to Messrs. BOGER and BOWEN, at the Manor Office, Stonehouse. The tenant will have the privilege of purchasing the whole of the present machinery and plant upon advantageous terms.—Manor Office, Stonehouse, June 18, 1859.

THE BOG LEAD MINES, SALOP.—WANTED for these mines,
THREE STEAM ENGINES, of the best and newest construction.—An 80 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, a 60 in. cylinder DRAWING ENGINE, a 24 in. ROTARY ENGINE, with crusher complete, to be delivered on the mine. Full particulars, with prices, to be forwarded to the offices of the company, 51, Threadneedle-street, London, on or before the 10th July ensuing.

By order of the Board, THOS. FULLER, Sec.

CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLIDATED LEAD AND
COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE OF CALL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a CALL has been made by the directors of this company of TEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all shares of this company that are not fully paid up, such call to be paid at the office of the company, 8, New Broad-street, in the City of London, on or before the 18th July, 1859.

By order, CHAS. PEARSON, Sec.

THE NEW GRANADA COMPANY.—THE ATTENTION
of SCRIP-HOLDERS is PARTICULARLY DIRECTED to the NECESSITY of EFFECTING the EXCHANGE of their CERTIFICATES for SHARES in the New Granada Company (Limited) on or before the 21st of this month.

By order of the Board, GEORGE E. BREFFIT, Sec.

No. 192, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, June 8, 1859.

THE ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY.—THE
THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the company's office, 47, Old Broad-street, City, pursuant to adjournment, on TUESDAY, the 28th of June, at One o'clock in the afternoon.

By order, JOHN V. N. BAZALGETTE, Sec.

47, Old Broad-street, E.C., London, June 20, 1859.

THE ANGLICAN SMELTING, REDUCTION, AND COAL
COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, in order to secure to the holders of scrip certificates in this company the full benefit, with limited liability, of the statutes for the regulation of joint-stock companies, the HOLDERS of such SCRIP CERTIFICATES must be duly REGISTERED as SHAREHOLDERS, and the directors hereby appoint the 30th day of June inst. as the day on or before which the holders of scrip certificates in this company shall be so registered. And further, that all such scrip certificates are for that purpose to be delivered on or before such day to the secretary, at the company's office, as under, where the requisite forms and all further information may be obtained.

And notice is hereby also given, that all scrip certificates not sent in for registration pursuant to this notice will be liable to be cancelled, and the holders will thereby lose the benefit thereof.

W. S. SUTTON, Chairman.

1, Great Winchester-street, London, June 21, 1859.

THE SOUTH DEVON IRON AND GENERAL MINING
COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each.

10s. per share to be paid on allotment; the remaining 10s., if required, to be paid by instalments of 5s. and 5s., at intervals of three months.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SART, Esq. (firm of Sart and Sons, Cornhill).

GEORGE OHD, Esq., Brixton Hill, Surrey.

LYNCH WHITE, Esq., Iron merchant, Upper Ground-street, London; and Clapham.

WILLIAM SWINSCOW, Esq., Brixton Hill, Surrey.

SAMUEL BOUSFIELD, Esq., Orleton, Sussex; and Streatham Hill, Surrey.

WILLIAM HUGGINS, Esq., F.R.A.S., Upper Tulse Hill, Surrey.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London; the Branches of the Devon and Cornwall Bank.

BROKERS—Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Josiah Hugo Hitchens, Esq., Devon Great Consols, Tavistock.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Frichard and Collette, 57, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

SECRETARY—Mr. George F. Goodman.

OFFICES.—CITY BANK CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C., LONDON.

This company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and working some of the richest and most promising iron and tin mines—the Sniallcombe freehold estate, upon which the Atlas tin and iron lodes are now being worked; the Hercules Iron Mine, on the Higher Bowden estate, both in Devon; and the Phoenix Iron Mine, in the parish of St. Ise, Cornwall. The working of these properties alone will constitute this company the greatest vendors of iron ores in the Western Counties.

In addition to the highly favourable reports received from Josiah Hugo Hitchens, Esq., Capt. J. Bennett, Jos. Hodge, N. Paul, Edw. G. Geach, and John Ham, and set out in the prospectus, the following is extracted from reports since received:—

3, Austing-place, London, April 30, 1859.—"The iron course in the Atlas Mine is an almost horizontal bed of great thickness, and can be worked 'open cast,' the overlying measures, being from 5 to 12 ft. in thickness, is of a highly mineralised and soft clay-slate, which can be very easily removed, after which the iron can be taken off at a trifling expense. It would be idle to speculate on the quantity

FUEL AND STEAM ECONOMY.

Apply to Mr. LEE STEVENS, C.E., 1, Fish-street-hill, E.C.
REDFORD IRONWORKS TAVISTOCK.
 MESSRS. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a good stock of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, which may be viewed at their works, NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., 1, Fish-street-hill, E.C. They also have a large stock of MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest and best principle, combining all the modern improvements. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and steam engines made at the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF BARYTES.—TO BE SOLD.
 UNBURNED SULPHATE OF BARYTES, OF A GOOD COLOUR, in LARGE QUANTITIES, for a term to be agreed on.—Apply to Mr. W. H. BASTICK, Commercial, St. Thomas, Exeter.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—ADVICE AND INFORMATION FURNISHED, SPECIFICATIONS PREPARED, OPPOSITIONS CONDUCTED, INVENTIONS COMPLETED, SALES EFFECTED. Terms moderate. Circular gratis. FLETCHER AND CO., MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN. The office for patents and designs, 41, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF LESSENING ACCIDENTS FROM THE SNAPPING OF CHAINS, SHOULD USE W. CORFIELD'S PATENT DOUBLE INTERLINKED SAFETY CHAIN, adapted for all purposes, regular under strain, and free from violent jerks or surging, no destruction to common chain.—Address, No. 9, Sutton-street, York-road, Lambeth, London.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.
 Conducted by MITCHELL and RICKARD (late John Mitchell, F.C.S., Author of *Manual of Practical Assaying*, Metallurgical Papers, &c.)
 Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.
 For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS.
 PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.
 To the command of Bright Brothers and Co., Melbourne.

BLACK BALL LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL PACKETS AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.
 In conjunction with the celebrated auxiliary steam clippers GREAT BRITAIN and ROYAL CHARTER.
 Appointed to sail punctually from LIVERPOOL on the 5th and 15th of every month.

The above, in addition to being the only line with steamers out of Liverpool, is composed of the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS IN THE WORLD.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
SALDANHA	1827	4000	FLYNN	5th July.
HARMONIDES	1844	4000	MORAN	15th July.
CHAMPION OF THE SEAS	1746	5000	OUTRIDGE	5th August.
GREAT BRITAIN	1746	5000	GRAY	To follow.

To be succeeded by the following clippers and steamers:
 OCEAN CHIEF.
 INDIAN QUEEN.
 BRITISH TRIDENT.
 GIPSEY BRIDE.
 GREAT TASMANIA.
 COMMODORE PERRY.
 METEOR.
 MONTMORENCY.

The above celebrated steam and sailing clippers, forming the only line honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unsurpassed by any ships in the world, will continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to passengers and shippers the most unrivalled advantages. The commanders are men of experience, and noted for their kindness and attention to passengers.

The cabin accommodation is very superior, the saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite to ensure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with beds, bedding, &c. Parties wishing to bring their friends home, can obtain tickets for these ships leaving Australia every month.

Apply to Messrs. HARRIS, and Co., merchants, 1, North John-street, and JAMES HARRIS and Co., Tower-buildings, Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKAY and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.
 SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE, on the 1st and 20th of every month, and from MELBOURNE TO LIVERPOOL, on the 1st of every month.

Passengers forwarded by steamers to ALL PARTS OF AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, &c., at through rates.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
RED JACKET	KIRBY	3250	BYRNE	July 1.
PRINCE OF THE SEAS	H. A. BROWN	4500	HATFIELD	July 10.
BLUE JACKET	CLARKE	4500	DUCKETT	August 1.
MERMAID	JAMES WHITE	3200	BROWN	August 20.
BECHWORTH	THOMAS FRANK	4500	BROWN	August 20.
CYCLONE	GEORGE KIRBY	3250	BYRNE	July 1.

And other celebrated clippers:
 JAMES CHESTON 1074 3250
 DAVID G. FLEMING 1428 4500
 ANNIE WILSON 1107 3200
 SHALIMAR 1456 4500

Passengers embark on the 30th of June and 19th July.
 The above splendid and far-famed clippers will be dispatched punctually on the days advertised with mails and passengers. The clippers of this line have made some of the fastest passages on record; they were built especially for the Australian passenger trade, and are commanded by men of great experience and skill. The saloons are fitted with great splendour, and furnished with bedding, linen, and all necessaries. The accommodations for second cabin and other classes cannot be surpassed by those of any fleet in the Kingdom.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill, London; or to SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.
WHITE STAR LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND NEW ZEALAND CLIPPERS.
 Sailing on the 10th of every month.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW ZEALAND.
 The clippers of this line consist of the largest, handsomest, and fastest sailing ships afloat, including the *Red Jacket*, *White Star*, *Blue Jacket*, *Tornado*, *Mermaid*, *Shalimar*, *Telegraph*, and *Prince of the Seas*, many of which have been employed in Her Majesty's postal service, and are famous for the rapidity of their passages, and the uniform satisfaction given to the passengers carried by them to Australia.

For Auckland, Wellington, and Canterbury.
 Ship. Register. Burthen. Captain. Date.
 MERMAID 1320 3750 JAMES WHITE July 10.
 SHOOTING STAR 1518 4500 E. J. ALLEN Aug. 10.
 TELEGRAPH 1108 3200 DAVID BROWN Sept. 10.
 BLUE JACKET 1074 3200 CLARKE Oct. 10.

A magnificent clipper, *Mermaid*, Capt. James White, will be dispatched for Auckland, Wellington, and Canterbury on the 11th of July. She is one of the finest and fastest sailing ships afloat, and has made the passage to and from Melbourne in 74, 75, 77, and 79 days respectively. She has splendid accommodation in the poop for a large number of saloon passengers, for whose accommodation is provided a piano, library, bedding, linen, and all necessaries. The arrangements for second cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers are equal to those of any ship afloat. The between decks are very lofty, beautifully lighted, and thoroughly ventilated.

The *Mermaid* will sail punctually on the 11th July, and passengers must embark on the 5th of July. Saloon passengers on the morning of the 11th.
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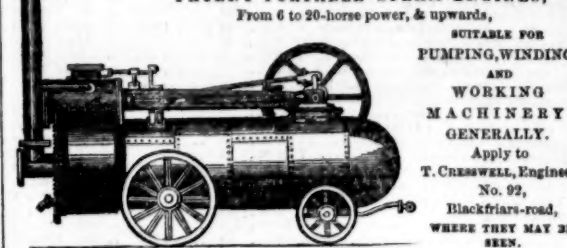


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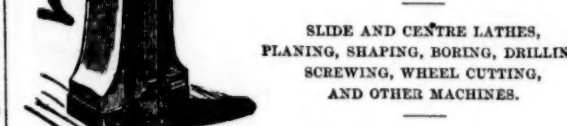


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300	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	15 0 0	45	50	468 0 0	0 10 0-June, 1859
6000	Turock (cop.), tin, Pool, Illogan (S.E.)	9 0 0	47 1/2	47 1/2	0 6 0	0 5 0-April, 1859
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	0 0 0	7 1/2	0	0 6 0	0 5 0-June, 1859
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	27 1/2	23 25	2 15 0	1 0 0-June, 1859
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40 0 0	100	0	70 5 0	3 0 0-June, 1859
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23 7 8	41	0	6 10 0	1 10 0-June, 1859
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan (S.E.)	1 7 0	21	20 21	16 0 0	0 5 0-May, 1859
512	West Carnarvon (cop.), tin, and copper	11 5 0	120	115 130	147 2 6	0 2 6-Mar, 1859
4000	West Fowey Consols (cop.), tin, and copper	7 10 0	7 1/2	7 1/2	29 10 0	0 2 6-June, 1859
400	West Whalseton (cop.), Camborne	38 10 0	365	270	168 0 0	3 0 0-June, 1859
240	Wheel Bass (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	18	0	4 0 0	1 0 0-Feb, 1859
512	Wheel Bass (copper), Illogan (S.E.)	5 9 6	185	165 175	325 10 0	6 0 0-June, 1859
256	Wheel Buller (cop.), Redruth (S.E.)	5 0 0	115	105 115	304 0 0	3 0 0-May, 1859
5120	Wheel Charlotte, Penryn	1 0 8	24 1/2	2 1/2	0 11 6	1 6 0-June, 1859
500	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap	60 0 0	300	0	0 13 0	0 5 0-June, 1859
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	75	0	2385 10 0	0 5 0-June, 1859
1024	Wheel Grylls (tin), Penryn	0 4 0	5	0	0 17 0	0 10 0-May, 1859
4000	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0	4	0	0 8 0	0 2 6-April, 1859
1024	Wheel Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant (S.E.)	1 7 2	11	10 11	6 10 0	0 10 0-May, 1859
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant (S.E.)	9 17 6	67 1/2	60 62 1/2	55 5 0	0 5 0-May, 1859
500	Wh. Mary (tin), Lelant	7 4 6	0	0	51 13 0	2 0 0-Feb, 1859
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Menheniot (S.E.)	8 0 0	43	40 42	45 7 6	2 0 0-June, 1859
80	Wh. Ovel, St. Austyn	10 0 0	30	0	23 10 0	0 5 0-Feb, 1859
198	Wh. Seta (tin), Camborne	107 0 0	160	0	295 0 0	3 0 0-June, 1859
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (sil.-ld.), Liskeard (S.E.)	4 10 0	53	31 32	38 0 0	1 10 0-April, 1859
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 4 0	44 1/2	0	31 15 6	1 10 0-Jan, 1859

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1624	Baleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	12	0	12 5 0	0 5 0-Jan, 1854
1200	Brightdale and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	3 0 0	3 1/2	0	3 0 0	0 3 0-April, 1854
100	Brynfalld (lead), Flintshire	25 0 0	75	35 45	13 0 0	0 5 0-July, 1854
2000	Bryntal, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	4 2 6	5	0	0 2 6	0 2 6-July, 1854
390	Budnick Consols (tin), Ferran	2 6 13	13	0	0 10 0	0 10 0-Mar, 1857
6000	Bwch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3 9 0	13 1/2	0	0 2 6	0 2 6-June, 1857
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 0 5	4 1/2	0	0 2 6	0 2 6-June, 1857
2048	Carnarvon (tin), St. Just	4 15 0	5	0	0 15 0	0 3 0-June, 1858
2000	Collacumb (copper), Lamerton	5 0 0	13	0	3 5 0	0 8 0-June, 1858
256	Condurow (cop.), tin, Camborne	20 0 0	80	0	85 0 0	2 0 0-June, 1857
2800	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Darham	300 0 0	180	0	122 0 0	0 10 0-June, 1857
672	Ding Dong (tin), Galva	36 17 0	14	0	16 7 6	1 10 0-May, 1857
12400	Drake Walls (tin), copper, Calstock	2 1 0	19 1/2	1 1/2	0 13 0	0 2 0-Sept, 1857
2048	East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap	2 0 0	3	0	0 7 6	0 2 6-Aug, 1857
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin), copper	7 17 6	3 1/2	3 4	0 5 0	0 5 0-June, 1854
4000	Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath	4 0 0	3 1/2	0	41 4 0	0 6 0-Feb, 1854
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop.), Ltd.	4 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 0 8	0 3 0-June, 1854
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	12 10 0	1	0	22 0 0	0 5 0-Sept, 1854
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	14 5 0	7 1/2	0	0 7 6	0 7 6-Oct, 1854
2856	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin), Helston (S.E.)	9 7 6	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0-Oct, 1854
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	0 0 0	11 1/2	0	231 10 0	7 10 0-Nov, 1854
6000	Hingston Downs (cop.), tin, and copper	4 0 6	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 16 0	0 2 6-Nov, 1854
2000	Holyrood (copper), near Ripperary	11 0 0	5 1/2	0	4 2 6	0 5 0-Jan, 1857
90	Lacey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1000	0	1420 0 0	0 5 0-June, 1857
5000	Lewis Mines (tin), copper, St. Erth	6 9 11	2 1/2	0	0 10 0	0 10 0-June, 1854
8000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardon	4 10 6	2 1/2	0	0 5 0	0 5 0-Sept, 1854
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3 0 0	2 1/2	0	1 11 0	0 2 6-June, 1854
5000	Nantow & Penrhyn, Ltd. (2 1/2% sha.)	2 7 0	1 1/2	0	0 1 6	0 1 6-April, 1854
200	North Pool (copper), Gwennap	18 0 0	1 1/2	0	224 0 0	0 2 6-June, 1854
700	North Rosewarne (copper), Camborne	14 0 0	20	17 1/2	320 0 0	0 2 6-June, 1854
512	Rosewarne United (cop.), tin, Gwennap	15 0 0	50	45 50	32 10 0	0 10 0-June, 1857
1200	Sordridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch (S.E.)	0 8 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 6-July, 1857
128	South Crinins (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285	0	60 0 0	0 20 0-June, 1854
794	Spears Con. (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	4 1 0	2	0	8 8 0	0 2 6-June, 1854
280	Spurne Moor (copper), St. Just	28 17 9	15	0	4 5 0	0 10 0-June, 1854
976	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop.), tin, Breage	6 8 4	2 1/2	0	0 17 6	7 3 0-April, 1854
2000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 7 6	0 2 6-June, 1854
9000	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Berristown (S.E.)	4 10 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	4 13 6	0 2 6-Feb, 1854
120	Trethellan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 0 0	15	0	403 13 6	2 10 0-April, 1854
4096	Trevelyan (sil.-ld.), Menheniot, Cornwall	3 6 0	24 1/2	1 1/2	1 12 0	0 3 0-April, 1854
100	Trompet Consols (tin), near Helston	95 0 0	11	0	55 0 0	0 5 0-Dec, 1854
20000	Valley of Towry (lead), Carnarvon (S.E.)	0 13 6	14 1/2	12 1/2	0 5 0	0 1 0-July, 1854
512	West Dams (copper), Gwennap	16 7 6	65	0	22 0 0	0 2 0-July, 1857
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	12 0 0	2 1/2	0	33 0 0	0 10 0-April, 1854
6140	Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock (S.E.)	2 15 0	2 1/2	7 8 8	1 4 6	0 5 0-May, 1858
4096	Wheel Edward (cop.), Calstock (S.E.)	6 0 0	2	0	6 0 0	0 5 0-May, 1858
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	20	0	8 10 0	1 10 0-Oct, 1857
430	Wheel Lovel (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	10	0	31 0 0	1 0 0-Sept, 1856
240	Wheel Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	45 10 0	27 1/2	0	40 10 0	3 0 0-Aug, 1852
1924	Wheel Tremayne (tin), Gwennap	12 2 6	2 1/2	0	10 2 6	0 7 6-Aug, 1854
4096	Wheel Wry (lead), St. Ives	1 19 0	3	0	2 12 6	0 2 6-Dec, 1857

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	129	129	220 0 0	5 0 0-June, 1859
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba (S.E.)	40 0 0	39	38 40	88 12 0	1 0 0-Jan, 1859
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile (S.E.)	16 0 0	11	9 11	5 18 0	0 10 0-Mar, 1858
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta (L.)	0 0 0	1 1/2	0	0 10 0	0 2 6-Sept, 1858
70000	English and Australian (S.E.)	20 0 0	25	23 25	13 10 0	0 17 6-July, 1858
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia (S.E.)	20 0 0	3	2 1/2	15 per cent.	Yearly
10000	Gr. Harrier Land, Min. Acc. N. Ze. (L. 2 1/2%)	2 0 0	3	2 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0-Mar, 1859
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain (S.E.)	3 0 0	10	9 10	0 8 0	0 5 0-April, 1859
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal) (S.E.)	1 15 0	1 1/2	dis.	0 8 0	0 1 6-Jan, 1859
163815	Marigueta and New Granada (S.E.)	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 6-Jan, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes (S.E.)	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 6-Jan, 1859
11000	St. John del Rey (L.), Brazil (S.E.)	15 0 0	11	9 11	35 17 6	0 10 0-June, 1859

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

16000	Alten & Quenangen Unl. (cop.), Norw.	16 10 0	3	0	4 5 0	0 15 0-Nov, 1858
7000	Fonstberg (sil.-lead), France (S.E.)	20 0 0	3 4	0	1 0 0	1 0 0-June, 1858
10000	Royal Bantling (copper), Cuba (S.E.)	16 15 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	33 0 0	1 5 0-June, 1848
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico (S.E.)	5 0 0	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 16 0	0 4 0-Feb, 1859

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Bus. des.	Last Call.
20000	Acadian Charcol Iron, Nova Scotia [L.]	8 10 0	6	..	..Nov. 1888
50000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S. E.]	7 7 6	3 1/2	3 1/2	..Sept. 1889
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S. E.]	0 15 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	..April, 1889
10000	Brazilian Land and Mining [L.] [S. E.]	5 0 0	2 1/2	..	..Fully paid
6000	Central American (silver), [L.] (2000 £5 pd., 4000 £3)	3 0 0	6 1/2	..	..Feb. 1889
17000	Central Italian (copper), (7000 £2 paid)	0 0 0	..	..	..Jan. 1889
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S. E.]	..	3 1/2	..	..May, 1889
53040	Cologne Mining Company (lead), Bohemian Prussia	1 40 3	3 1/2	..	..June, 1888
10000	El Dorado Mining [L.] [Chili]	19 0 0	13	..	..Fully paid
25000	Den Mountain Consols, New Zealand [L.] [S. E.]	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	..Fully paid
20000	Ellerlie and Banjowie, Jamaica	0 17 0	1 1/2	..	..Fully paid
4000	Eng. and Canadian Mining Co. Ltd. (4000 £5 pd., 4000 £3)	3 0 0	..	..	..May, 1889
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S. E.]	2 0 0	2	1 1/2 3	..Fully paid
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Comp. [L.] Jamaica.	25 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid
15000	Huelva Copper and Silver Company, Spain [L. £5]	10 0 0	..	..	..No call.
28000	Kapunda Mining Company, Australia	1 0 0	1	..	..Fully paid
10000	La Granada (gold), South America [L.]	1 0 0	3 1/2	..	..Fully paid
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiberg	0 15 0	3	..	..Nov. 1888
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S. E.]	0 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	..Fully paid
50000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	..Nov. 1888
15000	South Europe Minier Company, Spain [L. £5]	1 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	..No call.
55615	Strathbally (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	..Fully paid
25000	Victor Emanuel, Val d'Aoste, Italy	1 0 0	2 1/2	..	..Fully paid
1000	Wellington Copper Mine Company, West Canada, Limited.	1 0 0	21s.	..	..Fully paid
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	105 0 0	..	..	..Aug. 1888
25425	Wheel Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.	..	..Fully paid
75000	Wilberg (silver-lead, copper), Prussia	2 0 0	3	..	..Fully paid
100000	Woolfing (copper), South Australia [L. £1]	0 17 0	11s.	10s. 11s.	..May, 1889